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HISTORY SERIES
BOOK V

THE
CHANGING ORDER

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General Editor

JOHN STRONG, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D.

THE CHANGING ORDER

BY

FLORENCE L. BOWMAN

M.Ed. (Manch.)

**FINAL HONOUR SCHOOL OF MODERN HISTORY
OXFORD**

BOOK V

(1485-1783)



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EDITOR'S FOREWORD

THIS book is one of a series of six which have been written for young people from about the age of seven to that of fourteen or so. As distinct from the first three books, each of Books IV, V, and VI deals with a particular period, and the three together give a connected account of the history of this country from early times down to the present.

While the aim is to present in broad outline the growth and development of the country, the social and economic aspects of this development have been stressed rather than the political. This will account, for instance, for the summary treatment of some of the wars and the exclusion of details connected with them.

Though the material given is necessarily brief in parts, it is hoped that it will stimulate readers to read for themselves, and especially to read some of the books suggested at the end of each chapter. It is hoped, too, that it will stimulate them to acquire some knowledge of the history of their own town and district. If there are any interesting historical buildings in the neighbourhood they should be visited, and inquiry made about their builders, the purposes for which they were constructed, and the people who used them. In this way pupils will come to understand history better and really to enjoy it.

It would be of advantage if the reader had access to some other text so as to make

comparisons between one version and another of the same story, and to supplement one account by another. The extracts from original sources given in the later pages provide material which illustrates or corroborates some of the statements in this book.

J. S.

CONTENTS

CHAP.		PAGE
	EDITOR'S FOREWORD	v
I.	THE RENAISSANCE	1
II.	THE GOLDEN WEST	7
III.	ERASMUS AND HIS FRIENDS	17
IV.	SIR THOMAS MORE	23
V.	CARDINAL WOLSEY	27
VI.	THE REFORMERS	32
VII.	THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND	38
VIII.	IN THE DAYS OF MARY TUDOR	42
IX.	MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. . . .	46
X.	QUEEN ELIZABETH AND HER COURT	51
XI.	FRANCIS DRAKE AND THE SPANIARDS	59
XII.	THE SPANISH ARMADA	65
XIII.	SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND HIS KINSMEN	68
XIV.	SOME CHANGES IN DAILY LIFE	73
XV.	THE PURITANS	82
XVI.	THE HOUSEHOLD AT LITTLE GIDDING	87
XVII.	THE KING AND PARLIAMENT	92
XVIII.	CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS	96
XIX.	THE TRIAL OF THE KING	101
XX.	THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR	106
XXI.	OLIVER CROMWELL	109
XXII.	SOME FAMOUS PURITANS	113

CHAP.	PAGE
XXIII. THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND . . .	117
XXIV. IN THE DAYS OF CHARLES II . . .	120
XXV. GREAT ARCHITECTS . . .	127
XXVI. DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE . . .	133
XXVII. FREEDOM TO WORSHIP . . .	139
XXVIII. WILLIAM OF ORANGE . . .	143
XXIX. THE TRADE WARS . . .	148
XXX. THE UNION OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND . . .	154
XXXI. WHIGS AND TORIES . . .	157
XXXII. THE 'FORTY-FIVE . . .	160
XXXIII. TRADE IN THE WEST . . .	164
XXXIV. TRADE IN THE EAST . . .	169
XXXV. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . .	174
XXXVI. JOHN WESLEY AND HIS WORK . .	177
PASSAGES FROM OLD BOOKS; . . .	182
DATE LISTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY . . .	226

“BRITAIN & THE WORLD”

HISTORY SERIES

BOOK V • 1485-1783

CHAPTER I.

THE RENAISSANCE.

WHEN Henry VII, the first King of the House of Tudor, came to the throne in 1485, he had many tasks before him, for the land was full of rebels and robbers. He forbade the nobles to keep retainers, so that they would not have armies to break the good peace of the realm. He made new law courts in London, so that the judges should not be afraid to punish the mighty offenders in the kingdom. He filled the treasury with money by fining the nobles and by taxing rich merchants. He encouraged the wool trade with Burgundy, and the building of ships to carry the goods. He made peace with France and Spain.

In his days, great events were happening in Europe. When the ancient city of Constantinople had been sacked by the Turks in 1453, the Greeks had taken refuge in Italy, and they brought their loot with them, copies of the works

of Plato and Aristotle, of Homer and other poets, of the early fathers of the Christian Church, and some fragments of sculpture.

The refugees found a welcome, and pupils to study their language and read their books,

Tales, marvellous tales
Of ships and stars and isles where good men rest.



HENRY VII.

The Greeks had found
great joy in living in
their sunny land,

filled with the foaming,
Of billows and murmur of bees,

where the goddess
Athene was born, and
they made mention of
it. They also spoke of
the good government

of cities and the things that belong to their
peace.

The Italians were moved to read again their Roman books, and some began to study the history of the Jews, the Old Testament in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek, with new interest. The figures made by the Greek sculptors caused men to consider the beauty of the human form, and to try to learn something of its nature.

There were rumours abroad at this time that the earth must be one among a myriad of stars, set in the firmament, keeping its track about

the sun. Year after year sailors reported that the boundaries of the world by sea and land were wider than they had known.

Thus it came about that this age was called the Renaissance, the rebirth of learning.

Princes learned in their palaces, monks in their monasteries, and the poor in the universities. The rich merchants of the beautiful city of Florence, the Medici, welcomed all scholars to their home, the ladies of the house of d'Este were famed for their wit and learning, and the Pope collected a fine library.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), the engineer of the Duke of Milan, was foremost among men. He made the fortifications for the Duke's wars, he cast a bronze statue of his patron upon horseback, and put hearing tubes in the palaces. He could charm the courtiers with his music upon the lute; he painted the great picture of the Last Supper, and he has left us many sketches.

He kept a notebook in which he wrote down his recipes for making paints, his thoughts upon the things he saw around him: the beauty of the human face in the dusk, the ugliness of envy, the composition of water, and the movements of the wind. He knew the meaning of $\frac{x}{x}$ a fossil and studied anatomy and mathematics. He watched the flight of birds, and nearly broke his heart because the flying machine that he had made would not work.

"All things are sold to us," he says, "at the price of labour."

Schools were opened where boys and girls, rich and poor, could learn together. In the school of Vittorino da Feltre, the children rose early in the morning, lived on simple food, and learned to endure hardships to make them strong. They were taught Latin and they wrote in Latin. Some of them were able to make Latin speeches before they were nine years old, and a few learned Greek also.

They were taught to be gentle and courteous to all men and to speak well, so that when they grew up they would be able to persuade others to follow good advice in the council chamber and camp. The boys were trained to be good soldiers, for there was much fighting in those days.

Those who came from France, Germany, and England to learn in Italy returned to teach in Paris, in the cities on the Rhine, and in Oxford and Cambridge.

When Erasmus was asked whether he had read the works of Jerome, he answered that he had both read and copied them out by hand. It was his custom to make copies of the precious books lent to him and of his own works for gifts to his friends. When he was a student in Paris he earned money by copying, and in Cambridge he complained that there were very few scholars who could be found to copy for him.

The art of printing by metal letters was discovered some time in the fifteenth century. We first hear of metal letters being used by Gutenberg at Mayence and by Coster at Haarlem, but we do not know who was the inventor.

The Chinese had used blocks of wood for printing patterns on silk, but they had to make a new block for every pattern. For printing books, the letters were made separate and arranged in a frame to the pattern of any page. Large pads were used to cover them with ink, when they were fixed in the frame. The frame was then passed through the press to make the pattern on paper, which had been manufactured from rags and was not as dear as parchment. Many copies of the page could be printed from the frame.

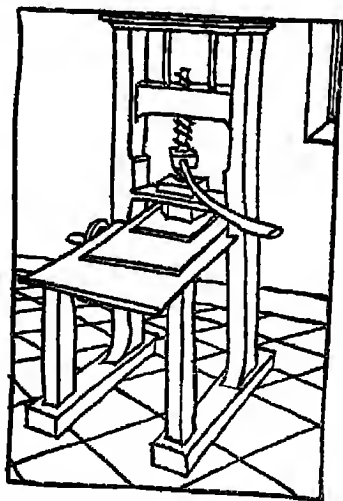
Aldus Manutius had a press at Venice. He first printed books less than the folio size and he used italics, the Italian letters. William Caxton was an English merchant living in Bruges. He used to spend his spare time in copying the books that he liked. He tells us that his eyes grew dim and his hand weary with this work, and when he heard of the new invention he bought a press. It was so successful that he brought it to London and set it up in Cheapside in 1476. He used Dutch letters because he bought them in Holland. When the children who had seen Caxton arrive in London

were grown up, there were as many as twenty-three printers and fifty-three presses in the country. Then the King closed all presses, except those at Oxford and Cambridge.

Although books were still dear to buy, the rich could afford them and the poor could borrow them or read them in libraries. So they came to know the books of Greece and Rome.

QUESTIONS.

1. What do you know of the history of making books ?
2. Give a short account, in about 100 words, of "The Renaissance."
3. What were the chief forces that contributed to this "Revival of Learning" ?



EARLY PRINTING PRESS.

CHAPTER II.

THE GOLDEN WEST.

SILVER and gold, jewels and silk, and spices came from the East. For many a generation merchants had brought them by horse and camel over mountains, across the deserts, and along the ancient highways to the ports on the Mediterranean Sea.

Once they had passed to the gates of the city of Constantinople, now they sailed for the port of Venice with these cargoes. Over the snowy passes, the laden mules went into France and to Antwerp. Sooner or later, some of these bargains were found in the fair at Stourbridge, near Cambridge.

Pirates lay in wait for this treasure on the seas, and it was only safe for ships to sail in companies.

The Portuguese tried to find a new way to India by sailing along the shores of Africa. They kept in sight of the coast because they needed fresh water and the seas were rough. Vasco da Gama found his way round the Cape (1498), but it proved a long voyage to India.

Some people thought the world was round and by sailing west they might reach India. Columbus made the venture first. After a long



AN UNCHARTED LAND.

voyage of thirty-three days in 1492, he came to the islands which he named the Indies because he thought he had come to India. The natives were friendly and they wore magic mirrors, made of beaten gold, upon their breasts. These were sacred, and they would not part with them for any gift. When the sailors asked where gold was to be found, the natives pointed to the setting sun.

Four voyages were made to these islands, but the King of Spain was disappointed of his hope. Columbus could not bring him either the gold or the pearls he had promised.

Many tales were told of the wonders of the golden city which, men said, was hidden in the west. Magellan, a Portuguese sailor, had already made the difficult passage round Cape Horn in 1520, but never returned.

The year before, Cortés, with a band of soldiers from Spain, set out to seek the golden city. He came in his travels to the kingdom of Mexico. Within its borders there was peace and plenty, and the strangers were welcomed with rich gifts. They marvelled at the beauty and richness of the land. The pastures were full of flocks and herds, and the rivers abounded in fish. There were harvests of wheat, rice, and sugar. The orange and the lemon ripened there. The people were skilled in weaving cotton and fabrics made from feathers, and they were workers in metal. On the coast were the pearl fisheries. The city

of Mexico was built in the midst of cedar groves and surrounded by a great lake.

The Spaniards murdered Montezuma, the King, and made Mexico a province of Spain. The Indians were driven to the silver and gold mines to work, and the mule trains carried the spoils to the ports. The Spanish ships were soon built with deep holds and high decks to carry such treasure.

Pizarro came with 183 Spaniards to the kingdom of Peru in 1532, and his companion in arms, Almagro, arrived the next year. Cusco, the chief city in Peru, had been built by the Yncas, the Children of the Sun, who ruled the land. In this city was the temple of the Sun, where none but the princes might enter. The porches and doors were inlaid with gold and gems. The walls were made of huge blocks of stone, some measuring 38 ft. \times 18 ft. \times 6 ft. The Indians had no iron for cutting them, and they had dragged them to the place and hoisted them in position without any kind of machine to help them. There was no mortar to hold the stones in place, but when they did not fit into one another exactly, the hollows were filled with gold. The roof of the building was made of thatch, and inside, where we should look for the high altar, they placed a figure of the sun made of golden plates. It was a round disc with rays of fire issuing from it, and so large that it covered one side of the temple.

The Yncas had made fine roads through the country, and had relays of messengers on the highways for posts. They had cut canals to keep the fields well watered, and all had to give service to till the soil for the poor and for the princes. They gathered harvests of maize and of the coca plant, which they used for smoking, and they kept herds of llamas for their fine wool.

There was civil war in Peru, for the kingdom had been divided between Huascar and his half-brother, Atahualpa. Huascar was gentle and kind, and Atahualpa "was a man of thirty years of age, good-looking, somewhat stout, with a fine face, handsome and fierce. He spoke with much dignity, like a great lord. He talked with good arguments and reasoned well, and when the Spaniards understood what he said, they knew him to be a wise man. He was cheerful; but when he spoke to his subjects, he was very haughty and showed no sign of pleasure."

Atahualpa marched to the city of Cusco, where Pizarro was awaiting him. At sunset he pitched his tents in sight of the city, and at the invitation of the Spaniards entered the gates.

"First came a squad of Indians dressed in a livery of different colours, like a chess board. They advanced, removing the straws from the ground and sweeping the road. Next came three squads in different dresses, dancing and



YNOAS,

singing. Then came a number of men with armour, large metal plates and crowns of gold and silver. Among them was Atahualpa in a litter lined with plumes of macaw's feathers of many colours, and adorned with plates of gold and silver. Many Indians carried it on their shoulders on high. Next came two other litters and two hammocks in which were some chiefs, and lastly, several squads of Indians with crowns of gold and silver. On reaching the centre of the open space, Atahualpa remained in his litter on high and the others with him, while his troops continued to enter."

Then a soldier raised his lance twice from the steps of the fortress as a signal, and the Spaniards fell upon the Indians.

The battle lasted half an hour and Atahualpa was taken prisoner. He offered a great ransom for his liberty.

The Governor, Pizarro, said—

"How much can you give and in what time?"

The King answered—

"I will give gold enough to fill a room 22 ft. long and 17 ft. wide, up to a white line which is half-way up the wall. As for silver, I will fill the whole chamber with it twice over. This I will do in two months."

The Indians gathered the gold and silver vases, plates and shields from the temples and the King's palaces, and carried it to the city

of Cusco. The Spaniards climbing the hillsides round about the city saw a golden line upon the highway, shining like a beam of sunlight. It was the golden pots the bearers had set down while they rested. The Spanish invaders divided the ransom among themselves and sent the King of Spain one-fifth of the value. The Ynca King found that his offering was in vain. He was executed and the kingdom of Peru was added to the dominions of Spain. The Spaniards built the port of Lima on the Pacific Coast, and took the silver from the mines of Potosi.

There was one of the greatest markets in the world at Potosi. The Indians alone dealt daily for the value of 25,000 or 30,000 pieces of eight, in gold, and some days above 40,000. "Along one side of it, there ran a row of baskets of coca, which was the greatest wealth in these parts, another of great heaps of tunics and mantles, some coarse and others very fine and curious; another of maize, dried papas and other provisions; besides abundance of quarters of the best meat." French linens and hollands were sold there as cheap as in Spain.

Troops of llamas, as many as 500 or 1,000 in a company, could be seen wending their way down to the port of Lima, laden with gold or silver, coca, maize, and wine every day in the week. They were led by a few Indians and made three or four leagues a day.

John Cabot and his son, Sebastian, citizens

of Venice, had been sent by the merchants of Bristol to find the island, Brazil, and the Seven Cities in 1496. They came to the fisheries of Newfoundland. The seas were full of fish. The sailors let down baskets over the sides of the vessels to catch the cod. They said, with a laugh, that when the tide was low upon the shore, they could sweep the fish into heaps with a broom. It was not long before the fishermen of France and England were fishing on these banks from April till August every year.

The French made their way up the River St. Lawrence. They found the Red Indians catching eels and hunting the beaver and moose. They did not find gold nor did they hear of any way to India.

There were many tales told of these lands. Sailors boasted they had seen pigmies and giants, and no doubt they expected to meet strange beasts. There was a book of beasts written in those days, and carefully copied from others, full of information.

There is a description in it of the King of the Serpents, who has "a stately face and a magnanimous mind." Everyone is warned against the "lamia," which lures men to destruction and can run so fast that no one may expect to escape it. There was a rhinoceros that breathed out dangerous fire, and everyone had heard of that marvelous bird, the phoenix, that dwelt in the desert

and lived for centuries. When it was ready to die, it made a nest in a tree-top, with leaves, which would catch fire easily. It died in the flames, and out of the ashes a new bird arose to greet men.

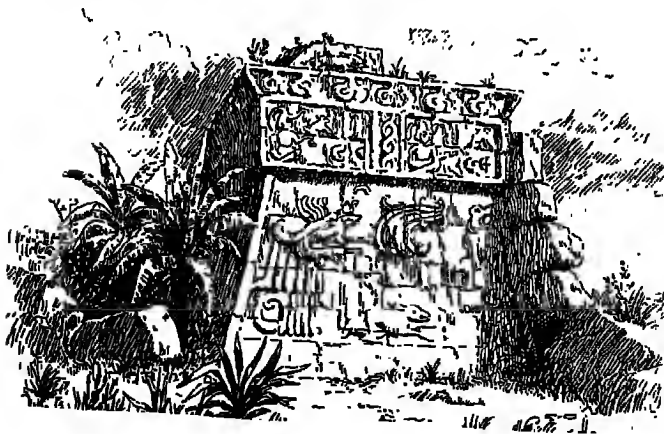
Stranger still were some of the true tales.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the city of Mexico like after the Spaniards went to live there ?
2. How were the mines worked at Potosi ? (See p. 193.)
3. How did the Spaniards obtain possession of Peru ?
4. How, do you think, was the Temple of the Sun built ?
5. Make (a) a drawing, (b) a model, of any incident, building or other feature described in this chapter.

BOOKS TO READ.

- A Book of Discovery*, by M. B. Synge.
The Conquest of Mexico, by Prescott.
The Conquest of Peru, by Prescott.



CHAPTER III.

ERASMUS AND HIS FRIENDS.

AMONG the readers of books was Erasmus. He was a Dutchman, born in the town of Gouda in 1466. He was sent to the school at Deventer, and when his parents died his guardians put him in the monastery at Steyn, near Rotterdam. Though he found time to read there, he did not like the life. As soon as he was able, he made his way to Paris to learn and to teach in that famous city. In spite of all entreaties, he would never return to the monastery.



ERASMUS.

Erasmus was invited to England by one of his pupils. In Oxford, he heard John Colet teach. Colet was a rich man, whose father had been twice Lord Mayor of London. He had studied Greek in Italy and may have met with Savonarola there. He taught in English, which surprised everyone, for learned men always used Latin in those days, so that all foreigners could understand them.

Colet talked about the epistles of St. Paul,

and was so eloquent that Erasmus felt he might have been listening to Plato. Erasmus determined to learn Greek for himself, and to spend his life in studying what the disciples had written about Christ, in the words that they had used.

When he had mastered the language, he went to Cambridge to teach it. The plague was raging there and so he found very few pupils. He spent his time, he says, "like a cockle shut up, humming over his books." Five months of this life cost him sixty nobles, and there was less than one to be had from his pupils; but it was not long before he found patrons to give him help, while he turned the New Testament from Greek into Latin.

When he was staying with Thomas More on one occasion, he was taken to see the children in the royal nursery at Eltham Palace, where John Skelton, the poet, was tutor. Henry, who was then nine years old, received him with gracious dignity. Margaret, who became Queen of Scotland, was not then eleven years of age. She was standing at his right hand, and Mary, aged four, who afterwards married the French King, and when he died, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was playing at their side.

When Erasmus was sitting below at dinner in the hall with Thomas More, Prince Henry sent him a note, challenging him to write a poem. Erasmus was vexed that he had not

brought one with him, but he wrote the poem three days later and sent it to the Prince.

Another time, when he was staying with Thomas More, he was left indoors because he had lumbago, and he wrote "The Praise of Folly" as a surprise for his host. Thomas More was so much pleased with it that he sent it to be printed, and it was read in many countries.

In this book Erasmus mocked at the Pope, the princes, and monks. He wrote that the apostle Peter had said, "Lo, we have left all and followed Thee," but the Pope in Rome spoke of armies, lordships, and money.

He thought that some of the monks would be surprised at the last day to see wagoners and sailors pass before them to the highest seats in the Kingdom of Heaven, and to hear these words said to them, "I know you not, depart from me, ye that work iniquity."

He wrote that princes said that they arranged great marriages in their families for bonds of peace, but these proved to be the cause of many wars about property.

Erasmus travelled much and knew all sorts and conditions of men. He passed from city to city in search of books or pupils, printers and rich men, who would give alms. He went by boat and coach, on horseback and on foot, at all seasons of the year, and often ill. He put up at inns and he was received in palaces. He was known not only in Holland, France,

and England, but in Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. He knew how both rich and poor lived, and he knew also the greatest men of his age. He wrote so many letters that he believed that, if they were collected, they would fill several wagons.

His friend John Colet became Dean of St. Paul's. When John Colet preached all the chief men in the city and at the court came to hear him, because he was so much in earnest. It was the custom for the Dean to wear scarlet, but John Colet put on dark-coloured robes. These were made of wool and lined with fur for winter. There was only plain food at his table, but all learned men were welcomed at any time.

The Bishop was old, and perhaps envious, and "all the mischief-makers flocked together like birds setting on an owl." They accused Colet of saying that an unjust peace was better than a just war. The King was about to make war on France, and on Whit Sunday Colet preached a sermon, calling on the King to follow Christ, not Caesar nor Alexander.

The King, hearing that Colet was dining with the Franciscan monks at Greenwich, went down to their garden and, dismissing his attendants, held long converse with the Dean. When he came away he turned to those about him and said, "Let every man have his own doctor, but this is the doctor for me."

Colet founded a school at St. Paul's for boys (1510). There were to be one hundred and fifty there, who paid no fees. He hoped they would learn the teaching of Christ, and Latin also, so that they could read the books of the Romans for themselves.

In the glass of the schoolroom windows were these stern words—

Learn or teach—or leave.

Erasmus wrote a book of conversations in Latin for the boys to use, so that they might learn the language without tears. It was very useful when there were no dictionaries. You will find some of the lines from it quoted in Shakespeare.

Colet wrote a catechism in English for them, so that they would understand the meaning of it better. The headmaster made a Latin grammar, but Colet thought it was too difficult, so he made it simpler and wrote these words to the children on the front page—

“For the love and zeal that I have to the new school of Paul's and to the children of the same, I have made this little book . . . Wherefore I pray you all little babes, all little children learn gladly this little treatise and commend it diligently unto your memories, trusting of this beginning that ye shall proceed and grow to perfect literature and come at last to be great clerks. And lift up your little white hands for

me which pray for you to God, to whom be all honour and imperial majesty and glory."

Martin Luther greatly desired the approval of Erasmus, but Erasmus did not like his impetuosity. It was by courteous modesty that Christ drew the world unto Himself. The monks blamed Erasmus for his leanings towards Luther, but he replied that, not having read Luther's books, he could not give an opinion about them. Erasmus pressed on from dawn till supper-time with his work of translating the Bible, a leader in a great company, who were determined to give the words of Christ to all men. Luther wrote to him to urge him to join in the battle.

"The whole world," he says, "must confess that it is through you that there has been such a revival of letters, through which people have got access to the Bible in its purity, and that you possess great and glorious talents, for which we must ever be grateful."

Erasmus wrote to a friend: "I would rather spend a month in explaining St. Paul than waste a day in quarrelling."

QUESTIONS.

1. What reasons did Erasmus give for not returning to the monastery? (*See* p. 187.)
2. Write an essay containing your impressions of the life and character of Erasmus.

BOOK TO READ.

The Cloister and the Hearth, by Charles Reade

CHAPTER IV.

THOMAS MORE.

THERE were many visitors at the house of Thomas More, who lived with his four children, Margaret, Cecily, Ann, and John, and their step-mother at Chelsea. Colet came there with his friends, Erasmus, Linacre, the physician, and Grocyn, the most learned man in England. The King, Henry VIII, would sometimes come unexpectedly to supper. After the meal he would pace in the garden with his arm about More's neck, or consider the stars from the leads.



SIR THOMAS MORE.

It was a merry and a busy family. The children kept rabbits, a ferret, and a pet monkey, which the painter Holbein drew in the folds of Dame Alice's gown, when he made the picture of the family. In a poem which he wrote for his children, More says he never chastised them, except with a peacock's feather. Perhaps Erasmus was thinking of them when he said that he knew some children who had learned the Greek letters by shooting at them with arrows in the garden.

More built a gallery, a chapel, and a library some distance from the house, where he could retire to pray and study. He pondered deeply on events in Europe, and we may perhaps hear some of his musings in his book called *Utopia*.

He hoped that it would one day happen that men would believe that God was pleased with a diversity of ways of worshipping Him. Then, he thought all men would be able to pray in common without envy or hate in their hearts. He hoped they would study science and so seek to hear "a whisper of the ways of God" in the world.

In such a time, he thought they would honour most those who made themselves servants gladly, and those who would repair the highways and clean out the ditches and look after the sick.

More was made Lord Chancellor (1528), and when he passed into Chancery to take his seat and give judgment, if his father, who was a judge, was sitting in the courts, he went first to ask his blessing. He refused to take any rewards which were offered by the suitors. When a widow brought him £40 and a pair of gloves on New Year's Day, he kept the gloves only, for courtesy.

When the King made himself head of the English church, Thomas More would not approve. He gave up the Lord Chancellorship, and in this manner he brought the news to his wife.

It was usual for one of his gentlemen to come to his wife's pew and say—

"Madam, my Lord is gone."

This time he came himself, saying—

"Madam, my Lord is gone."

He was sent to the Tower and his gracious ways won all hearts. His wife came to visit him there, and bluntly remarked—

"I marvel that you that have been always taken for so wise a man, will so play the fool to be here in this close, filthy prison and be content to be shut up among mice and rats, when you might be abroad at your liberty, and with the favour and good will, both of the King and his council, if you would do as all the bishops and most learned of this realm have done, and seeing you have at Chelsea a right fair house, your library, your books, your gallery, your garden, your orchards, and all other necessities so handsomely about you, where you might in the company of me your wife, your children and household, be merry, I muse what in God's name you mean here still thus foolishly to tarry."

He answered: "Is not this house as nigh heaven as mine own?"

To whom, she, after her accustomed fashion, not liking such talk, answered: "*Tille valle, tille valle.*"

When he was condemned in the court, he said that he would rather be counted among the

great company of those who had died for the ancient faith, than find himself in agreement with the whole council of Christendom.

On his way from Westminster to the Tower his daughter, Margaret, taking no heed to herself, passed through the throng and the guard with their halberds and bills to embrace her father, and turned back again to do so a second time.

When the Emperor Charles heard of More's death, in 1537, he sent for the English ambassador, to whom he said—

"If we had been master of such a servant, we would rather have lost the best city of our dominions than have lost such a worthy councillor."

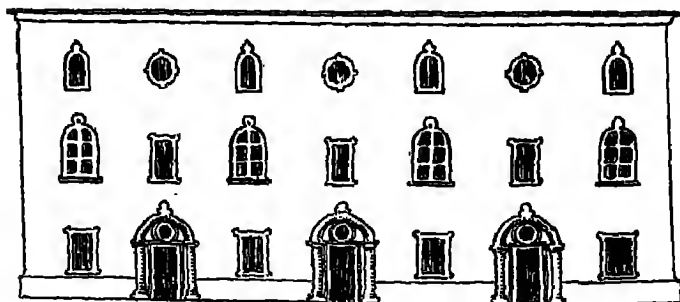
QUESTION.

What does Erasmus say of Thomas More? (*See p. 185.*)

BOOKS TO READ.

The Household of Thomas More, by A. Manning.
(Everyman Library.)

Utopia, by Thomas More.



A SYSTEM OF HOUSING DESCRIBED IN MORE'S "UTOPIA."

CHAPTER V.

CARDINAL WOLSEY.

CHIEF among the counsellors of Henry VIII was Thomas Wolsey, the son of an honest poor man in the town of Ipswich, born in the year 1471. He was very quick at learning, and he was sent to study at the University of Oxford.

When he became chaplain to Henry VII, he was often called to the King's closet, and soon came to know the chief counsellors in the court. He was charged to go as ambassador to the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, King



THOMAS WOLSEY.

of Spain, and "he took leave of the King at Richmond about four o'clock in the afternoon. He launched forth in a Gravesend barge with a prosperous wind and tide, and his happy speed was such that he arrived at Gravesend in little more than three hours, where he tarried no longer than the post-horses were provided; and he travelled so speedily that he came to Dover the next morning when the passengers were under sail to pass to Calais, so that long before noon, he arrived there. Having post-horses prepared, he

departed from thence without tarrying, making such hasty speed that he was that night with the Emperor." For the speed and success of this business Wolsey was made Dean of Lincoln. Then he prepared the armies for a war against France, and while Henry VIII was winning the Battle of the Spurs in 1513, the King of Scotland, James IV, took the opportunity to invade England. He was defeated at the Battle of Flodden. Then Wolsey was made Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop of Tournay, and Archbishop of York in one year, and Cardinal also (1515).

The King of France and the Holy Roman Emperor were the most powerful princes in Europe at this time, and they were at enmity with one another. Wolsey knew that war was very expensive, and he found it hard to get the money out of Parliament. He, therefore, hoped to secure peace for this country by intrigues. He thought that if he always supported the least powerful monarch, he would keep a balance of power in Europe and so remain secure. He had hopes, too, of becoming Pope himself one day.

Henry VIII met the King of France with great pomp on "the Field of the Cloth of Gold," outside Calais in 1520, and secretly made a treaty with the Emperor soon afterwards. Many statesmen have followed Wolsey's plan, thinking to make peace, while really they were giving occasions for new wars.

When Cardinal Wolsey became Lord Chancellor he assumed great state, and had a retinue of eight hundred persons.

"You shall understand," says Thomas Cavendish, "that he had in his hall three boards,¹ kept with three several officers, that is to say, a steward (that was a priest); a treasurer (that was ever a knight); and a controller (that was an esquire); also a confessor, a doctor, three marshalls, three ushers in the hall, besides two almoners² and grooms. Then he had in the hall kitchen two clerks, a clerk comptroller and a surveyor over the dresser, a clerk in the spicery, which kept continually a mess³ together in the hall; also he had in the hall two cooks and labourers and children, twelve persons, four men of the scullery, two yeomen of the pantry, with two other paste layers under the yeomen." There was a master cook in the kitchen, who went daily in velvet and gold chain; there were grooms in the larder, scullery, buttery, ewery, cellar, chandlery, and wayfary. There were grooms of the wardrobe, laundry, and bake-house; a master of horse, minstrels, a physician, and officers of the chapel.

When Wolsey went into Westminster Hall in term, he was clothed in the scarlet and crimson of a cardinal and wore a sable tippet. He carried the skin of an orange in his hand

¹ Tables.

² Officers to distribute alms to the needy.

³ Meal.

containing a sponge dipped in vinegar, which he held to his nose when the throng pressed upon him. The great seal of England was borne before him and the ushers bareheaded cried, "On masters before and make room for my Lord ! "

Wolsey founded a school in Ipswich and a college in Oxford, where the boys could go when they left the school. He closed the smaller monasteries and used their money in this way.

The King was much troubled that he had only one daughter, Mary, and no son to succeed him. He desired to set aside his wife, Katherine of Aragon.

A court met in the hall at Blackfriars to decide this matter, and two cardinals were there to judge the case.

Katherine, kneeling before the King, said : " Sir, I beseech you to do me justice and right, and take some pity upon me, for I am a poor woman and a stranger born out of your dominions, having here no assurance of friendship. Alas, sir, how have I offended you ? "

When she received no answer she left the court.

Henry called her back, saying—

" Katherine, Queen of England, come into the court ! "

" Go on," quoth she to her attendants, " it is no matter. It is no fit court for me, therefore I will not tarry. Go on your way."

The court sat for many months. Wolsey, coming from an interview with the King in his barge one day, passed the Bishop of Carlisle who said :

“ It is a hot day, to-day.”

“ Yea, if you had been as well chafed as I have been within this hour, you would say you were very hot,” was the answer.

The Pope summoned the case to Rome, and the King banished the Cardinal from the court. He allowed him to keep the Archbishopric of York and a pension. Wolsey made a great progress to the north, confirming the children and blessing the crowds. There was some fear when this news reached the ears of those about the King.

Wolsey was summoned to London to answer to a charge of high treason. He turned southward by Pontefract, Doncaster, and Nottingham, with feeble steps, a broken man. At Leicester Abbey he knocked at the gate and said—

“ I am come to leave my bones among you,” and died there in 1530.

QUESTIONS.

1. How long did it take to go from London to Calais at this time ?
2. What is meant by the balance of power ?

BOOK TO READ.

Shakespeare : *Henry VIII* ; Act III, Scene 2.

CHAPTER VI.

THE REFORMERS.

MARTIN LUTHER was among those who were thinking deeply about the words of Christ found in the Bible. He lived in Germany, 1483-1546. His parents had been very poor. His father was a wood cutter in the neighbourhood of Eisleben, where charcoal was made for forging iron. He read law in the university and became a monk.

Many went to hear Luther teach, because they also had been thinking that some of the evils in the church should be changed.

Luther went to Rome, and with joy he made the journey to see the great city where St. Peter and St. Paul had preached and so many martyrs had died for their beliefs in olden days. He came away in great trouble of mind about the wickedness he saw there.

When he returned to Germany he preached against pardons and indulgences. For a sum of money, anyone could buy a pardon from the officers of the Pope for the sins he had committed. Luther said: "God alone can forgive sins. Men cannot buy forgiveness with money."

He had hoped that the Pope and the cardinals would be glad to hear that some men were

trying to make the church better than it had been, but he was disappointed. They declared that he was an enemy. Then Luther burned the Pope's letters in the market place, where all men might see it done.

It was the custom for teachers to nail up a notice of their arguments in some public place, when there was to be a debate, so that there would be time for everyone to have an answer ready. Luther put up a list of complaints against the church on the door of the cathedral at Wittenberg.

Then the Emperor called him to defend himself before all the princes of the empire, who were assembled at Worms in 1521. He repeated there what he had already said and written, and called all men to aid him to free the church from evil-doers.

"Here stand I. I cannot do otherwise," he said. "God help me."

He was imprisoned in the castle at Wartburg, where he had time to translate the Bible from Greek and Hebrew into German, and to prepare his book of hymns.

He was greatly troubled when he heard of the rising of the peasants, for he thought that all who took the sword were robbers and murderers, and that they brought disgrace upon the gospel. He did not know that there was to be a thirty years' war in the land between Roman Catholics and these men who "protested"

against the rule of the Pope and called themselves Protestants, his followers.

John Calvin was preaching against the Pope at Geneva at this time. He desired his congregation to give up their vanities and to dress soberly and live simply.

He made changes in the prayers and order of the services. He thought a plain room better than a decorated church for their meetings. He wished to see the church governed by a general assembly and not by the bishops. The Huguenots, who followed his teaching in France, suffered many persecutions. They were driven from their homes in the long war, and they were betrayed to the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day.

In Scotland, there were many disciples of Calvin. The Bible had been read in the native tongue, and the gentle Wishart had been burnt at the stake for his beliefs nearly twenty years before the Scottish Parliament accepted the new faith.

John Knox, a Scotsman, had been taken a prisoner on the galleys into France. He had been at Geneva, he had preached at Frankfort in Germany, and he had held a living in England. He was one of the council that drew up the first Prayer Book of Edward VI in 1549.

He was summoned to the presence of Mary, Queen of Scots (1543-1587), to answer for the book which he had written, called the *First Blast*

of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women, meaning the rule of the three Queens : Catherine de Medici in France, Elizabeth in England, and Mary in Scotland.

"Think ye," said the Queen, "that subjects, having the power, may resist their princes?"

"If their princes exceed their bounds, Madam, no doubt they may be resisted, even by power."

The Queen stood in amazement at his words, and there was silence for a quarter of an hour. Her countenance was so changed that Lord James inquired what had offended her.

Knox had no fear.

"I have looked in the faces of many angry men and been not afraid above measure," he said. He preached against the evil, as he thought it, of dancing in the court, and the unseemly gaiety of the ladies' gowns, "with their targeted tails."

At Lochleven Mary argued with him for two hours, begging him to stop the persecution of the Roman Catholics in the west for saying Mass.

"What are you in this commonwealth?" said the Queen.

"A subject born within the same, and though neither earl, lord nor baron, God has made me a profitable member."

The chamber boy, Knox said, could hardly get napkins enough to dry her eyes.

Knox declared that he was as willing to live



JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

under her rule as Paul was to submit to Nero, but that rulers must submit themselves to the church.

Mary asked, "Which church?"

"For my part," she says, "I think the Kirk of Rome to be the true Kirk."

"Your will, Madam, is no reason," was the answer.

"My conscience persuadeth me not so," said the Queen.

"Conscience requireth knowledge, which I fear ye want."

"I have both heard and read," said the Queen.

"So did the Jews, who crucified Christ."

"You interpret Scripture after one manner, the Pope and Cardinals after another; whom shall I believe or who shall judge?"

He was summoned for trial before the council.

"Saw ye ever such a treasonable letter?" said the Queen. "I say nothing against your religion or your sermons, but who gave you power to assemble my subjects?"

The Lords of the Council were Protestant, so Knox was set free to go on preaching in the kingdom.

QUESTION.

Who were the Protestants and why did they leave the Roman Church?

BOOK TO READ.

Unknown to History, by C. M. Yonge.

CHAPTER VII.

THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND.

THERE were changes in England also. Henry VIII, King of England, had written a book in 1521, denouncing Martin Luther. When the Pope saw it, he marvelled that a king should have written it, and thought some of the scholars must have helped him. He rewarded him with the title of *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith. Luther's books were burned in St. Paul's Churchyard, and Bishop Fisher preached the sermon that day.

When the Pope summoned the case between Henry and the Queen, Katherine of Aragon, to Rome, the King defied him. Then he married Anne Boleyn without permission, and set aside Queen Katherine.

Cranmer, who was Anne's chaplain, became Archbishop of Canterbury. The members of Parliament were willing to make Henry head of the English Church. The tributes which had been sent to Rome every year were forbidden, and the monasteries were closed.

The lands of the smaller monasteries went to the King. The lands of the greater monasteries were given to men whom the King desired to have for his friends. The money and the plate were put into the treasury. Those abbots, who would not say the King was head of the church, were executed.

The men of Lincoln rose in rebellion and made the Pilgrimage of Grace. They acknowledged Henry as head of the church, but they complained that the monasteries were closed. They begged the King not to take the plate from the parish churches.

The King answered that he had done all with the advice of the counsellors of the realm, and had closed the monasteries because of the mischief and evil that had been worked within them. Twelve abbots and many monks were executed for their share in the rising.

William Tindale, who had been at Oxford and in Cambridge after Erasmus, was chaplain and tutor to some children at Old Sudbury, in Gloucestershire. He thought that if a translation of the Bible could be made and given to the people, their eyes would be opened to see the evils that had come upon them, and how little they knew of the teaching of Christ. He hoped that, one day, the ploughman would know more of this book than many of the priests whom he met. He went to see the Bishop of London, Cuthbert Tunstall, who was famed for the help he gave to scholars, but he



PLOUGHMAN.

soon found that there was no hope of doing this work in England.

He went to Germany, therefore, and began to print at the press of Peter Quintal at Cologne.

"I had no man to counterfeit," he says, "and neither was helped with English of any that had interpreted the same." He was soon discovered and forbidden to print. Henry VIII was warned to seize any books that came to the ports. Tindale escaped up the Rhine to Worms, and there Peter Schoeffer printed 3,000 copies for him. These books were sent into England. Tindale was caught in Germany and burned at the stake.

Miles Coverdale, who had been a friar and had seen Tindale in Germany, made another translation of the scriptures. He used a Dutch Bible and other translations also to help him. He put the Apocrypha separately at the end of the book. This translation was printed in Paris, but it was seized there by the Inquisitor. Then Coverdale brought the workmen and presses to England. He obtained permission from the King to sell his copy of the Bible for 10s. unbound, and 12s. bound and clasped. The psalms, which are still sung in the Church of England from the Prayer Book, come from this version. The King commanded that a copy of this Bible should be put in every parish church and chained to the lectern.

Great crowds assembled daily in St. Paul's to hear the Bible read.

When James I came to the throne in 1603 the authorized version was made. The translators used the works of Erasmus and Tindale's Bible, and compared other translations with these.

The prayers in the churches had been in English since 1410, and the hymns and carols were sung in English after 1531. There had been four prayer books in use in the church : the Missal for Mass ; the Breviary for the daily services ; the Manual for the offices ; and a book which was used by the bishops only. These had all been made from ancient books of prayer. A shortened edition of them was written and forms the Prayer Book still in use. Some parts were left out, some words were changed, and some of the rubrics were altered.

There were many who suffered death at this time. Some would not say the King was head of the church, and others would not use the Prayer Book.

QUESTIONS.

1. What signs that the Reformation happened in England can you find round about you to-day ?
2. Why did Henry VIII refuse to have Tindale's version of the Scriptures read in England and allow Coverdale to sell his translation later ?
3. What were the chief causes that led to the Reformation ?

CHAPTER VIII.

IN THE DAYS OF MARY TUDOR.

MARY TUDOR would not say her father, Henry VIII, was head of the church and when her brother, Edward VI, became King in 1547, she refused to give up her faith for all his pleading. When she became Queen herself, she made up her mind to win back the people to the Church of Rome whatever it might cost.

The Protestant preachers proved themselves as stubborn as the Queen herself had been. They would not give up their beliefs and their preaching. Some three hundred were burned at the stake and among them Ridley and Latimer, "in the ditch over against Balliol College," Oxford.

"Master Doctor Ridley as he passed looked up where his master Cranmer did lie, hoping belike to have seen him at the glass window and so have spoken to him." Cranmer was Archbishop of Canterbury. He had been weak at first and given in to the Queen, but now he was ready also to die for the faith.

Then Master Ridley, looking back, espied Master Latimer coming after, unto whom he said, "Oh, be ye there?"

"Yea," said Master Latimer, "have after as fast as I can follow."

So, he following a pretty way off, at length

they came both to the stake, the one after the other, where first Dr. Ridley, entering the place marvellously earnestly, holding both his hands, looked towards heaven. Then, shortly espying Master Latimer with a wondrous, cheerful look, he ran to him, embraced and kissed him, and, as they that stood near reported, comforted him, saying: "Be of good heart, brother, for God will either assuage the fury of the flame or else strengthen us to abide it."

With that he went to the stake, kneeled down by it, kissed it, and prayed, and behind him Master Latimer kneeled, as earnestly calling on God as he.

Then they brought a faggot, kindled with fire, and laid the same down at Dr. Ridley's feet. To whom Master Latimer spoke in this manner: "Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out."

Not long after Cranmer suffered also. He put his right hand in the fire first, because with that hand he had once betrayed his cause.

Mary's mother had been a Spanish princess, and Mary married Philip, King of Spain, in 1554. He was a Roman Catholic and the richest and most powerful monarch in the world. He owned the Netherlands and Portugal as well as Spain, and he drew his wealth from Mexico and

Peru. He only made two short visits to this country.

Philip desired to win all men back to the ancient faith and to make them his subjects. He sent his armies to quell the Protestants in the Netherlands and the Inquisition to terrify them, but the Dutch were stubborn. They had neither armies nor money, but they could open the sluice gates in the dykes and flood the land. So the army of the great King perished and their own harvests at the same time. The rich cities, once famed for their cloth, had fallen into ruin and their ports were desolate. Those who had survived the persecution took to the seas for a living.

They caught the herring shoals in the North Sea and sold the fish to their neighbours. They built ships to carry the goods of other nations to and from the East. They carefully guarded the secret of their trade in the spice islands of Java, and they knew about the continent of Australia. They planted gardens at the Cape of Good Hope, and sold cabbages and fruit to the sailors who landed to rest there on the voyage to India.

Ignatius Loyola, a Spaniard, saw that the Roman Church was in a state of war, and that it was in need of an army of men to fight for its cause. In 1529 he had founded the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits, as the followers of Calvin called them. The men who came forward to

join it took the same vows as the monks had once done, and promised obedience to the General of the Order.

They tried to change those evils in the Roman Church that had made the Protestants leave it. They used every means they knew to save men for the church they loved so much. They opened schools where they could teach, and they traded to get money for their work.

The Jesuits were to be found in all quarters of the earth. They lived among the fiercest tribes of the Red Indians, learned their languages and wrote them down for the first time. They suffered tortures and death cheerfully in the service of men.

They travelled in the wilds of Brazil and in India and China ; but many people in Europe feared them because they came out of Spain.

QUESTIONS.

1. What reasons had Mary Tudor for persecuting the Protestants ?
2. For what reasons did Ridley and Latimer die at the stake ?
3. What do you know about the work of the Jesuits ?



CHAPTER IX.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

MARY, Queen of Scots, who had been so displeased with John Knox, had been sent to France in 1548, when she was six years old, and there she spoke French, wrote Latin, and learned Spanish and Italian.

She was married to the French King nine years later. She wept bitterly when she left the gay court of France for Scotland, on the King's death, a widow in white. She hated the grey skies in Scotland and the bare palace of Holyrood.

Queen Elizabeth inquired of the ambassador who was the fairer, she or her cousin, and he says—

"I answered that she was the fairest Queen in England, and ours the fairest Queen in Scotland. Yet she was in earnest. I said they were both the fairest ladies of their courts, and that the Queen of England was whiter but our Queen was very lovesome. She inquired which of them was of highest stature. I said our Queen. Then she said the Queen was over high and that herself was neither over high nor over low. Then she asked what kind of exercises she used. I said that when I was despatched out of Scotland, the Queen was but new come back from the highland hunting; and when

she had leisure from the affairs of the country, she read upon good books, the histories of divers countries and sometimes would play upon lute and virginals. She asked if she played well. I said reasonably for a Queen."

Mary stood alone in a strange court. She was a Roman Catholic and her subjects were becoming Protestants. The days were full of trouble. Mary had energy and a high spirit. She could outstride the best warriors in her company. On a holiday she would join the throng at the market place in the red kirtle of a burgess's wife; and she liked to run upon the wind and dance upon the seashore.

When the ambassador came to do business with her on a holiday, she refused, saying: "The Queen is not here; indeed, I know not what has become of her."

She often wished she could be a man. She wanted to sleep in the fields at night under the stars and "walk upon the causeway with a sword and buckler at her side."

In a brocaded gown, with jewels on her sleeves and a ruff about her neck, she would sit in council, sewing in gold and silks. She was proud and defiant, and sometimes she would turn



MARKET WOMAN
OF PERIOD.

away "with a thring of the shoulders" and say nothing.

It was arranged in 1565 that Mary should marry Lord Darnley, grandson of Margaret Tudor, who was heir to the English throne after herself. Troubles soon began, for Mary refused him the crown, and there were many in the realm who were glad that she had done so. Darnley desired to make his father Lord of the Border, but Mary chose Lord Bothwell. Darnley blamed Rizzio, the Queen's secretary, for these rebuffs. Rizzio was murdered one night in the palace.

When Mary's son James was born, the French King sent her a string of rubies and Queen Elizabeth gave her a golden font, studded with gems, for the christening.

Her husband, Lord Darnley, was stricken with smallpox, and when he was lodging in an old house in Kirk-o'-fields, he died in a fire at night there.

Everyone knew that there had been a plot against him, and some said the Queen had known about it. We do not know the truth, but we do know the Queen was not sorry.

Lord Bothwell married Mary, and the lords of Scotland fought against him at Carberry Hill in 1567. He was defeated and fled from the country. Mary became a prisoner in Lochleven Castle. She soon made friends with her keepers, and William Douglas helped her to escape.

The castle gate was guarded day and night. During supper the gate was locked and the key was placed on the table by the Governor. One night, the waiting maid took up the key under a napkin, and the page carried it to Mary, who went out at the gate and locked it.

She displayed a white veil with a red tassel as a sign to those who were waiting. Then they galloped away to Hamilton Palace, where Mary's friends were waiting for her.

Several thousands of men sprang to arms to free her, but she did not wish to fight. Her counsellors, however, thought it wiser to give battle.

When she saw her men fall away before the enemy she lost all courage. She rode ninety miles, only stopping to change horses and so came to the border. She sent messengers to Queen Elizabeth to ask for shelter.

Elizabeth was much troubled. She did not wish to have a rival for her guest, and she thought she had troubles enough already. She



COSTUME OF PERIOD.

gave Mary fifty attendants and put her in prison in a castle.

Mary was always hoping for release. She passed many weary days at needlework, for the bright colours of the silks cheered her, she used to say. Her uncle, Cardinal Guise, sent her some little puppies from France in a basket to amuse her.

There were many Roman Catholics in England who thought that Mary had a better right to the crown than Elizabeth, so more than one plot was made to set her free.

When the counsellors of Queen Elizabeth heard the news that the King of Spain was preparing the Armada to invade England, they asked the Queen to get rid of Mary, who had been in prison for nineteen years.

She was executed at Fotheringay Castle in 1587. A traveller, visiting the place not many years after, found that "it had fallen into utter ruin and decay, as though smitten by the sad fate of its captive."

James VI of Scotland, who had never known his mother, was to be James I of England in the days to come.

QUESTIONS.

1. Why did Elizabeth imprison Mary Queen of Scots ?
2. Do you sympathize with Mary or Elizabeth ? Why ?

BOOKS TO READ.

Unknown to History, by C. M. Yonge.

The Abbot and The Monastery, by Sir. W. Scott.

CHAPTER X.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND HER COURT.

WHEN Elizabeth was not much more than a year old, Anne Boleyn, her mother, was executed. Her stepmother, Lady Jane Seymour, died the next year, and left her son Edward to be brought up with the Princess. They learned to read Greek and write Latin together and to speak French and Italian.

Their cousin, Lady Jane Grey, the granddaughter of Mary Tudor, took great delight in studies. The schoolmaster, Roger Ascham, wrote when he came to take leave of her—

"I found her, in her chamber, reading Plato's *Phaedo* in Greek and that with as much delight as some gentlemen would read a merry tale . . .

"And how came you, Madam," quoth I, "to this deep knowledge of pleasure and what did chiefly allure you unto it, seeing not many women, but very few men have attained thereunto?"

"I will tell you," quoth she, "and tell you a truth which perchance you will marvel at. One of the greatest benefits that ever God gave me is that he sent me so sharp and severe parents and so gentle a schoolmaster. For when I am in presence either of father or mother, whether I speak, keep silence, sit, stand or go, eat, drink,

be merry or sad, be sewing, playing, dancing or doing anything else, I must do it as it were in such weight, measure and number, even so perfectly as God made the world, or else I am so sharply taunted, so cruelly threatened, yea



HOUSE OF THE PERIOD.

presently sometimes, with pinches, nips and bobs and other ways that I think myself in hell, till time come that I must go to Mr. Elmer, who teacheth me so gently, so pleasantly, with such fair allurements to leaving that I think all the time nothing, whiles I am with him."

Elizabeth had yet three other stepmothers: Anne of Cleves, a Dutch princess and a Protestant, who did not stay long in England; Katherine Howard, who was executed; and Katherine Parr, who lived longer than the King.

Elizabeth passed happily through the reign

of her brother, when the Protector, Somerset, and later the Duke of Northumberland were ruling the kingdom.

She watched the sad fate of Lady Jane Grey, who was Queen for three days only, and was executed when Mary came to rule. Through Mary's reign, Elizabeth clung to her faith, though in some fear for her life, but William Cecil was her adviser.



ELIZABETH RIDING TO
KENILWORTH CASTLE.

The people were glad when Elizabeth became Queen in 1558, because the Protestants knew that she would not persecute them as her half-sister Mary had done, and the Roman Catholics hoped she would not do them any harm.

Her court was one of the most renowned in Europe. Grave counsellors and gay nobles gathered there, and poets and adventurers were always welcome.

There was hardly a man to be found among them who could not speak in several languages.

The ladies also understood Greek and Latin as well as Italian, Spanish, and French. They were never idle. They would spin silk and embroider. They studied the scriptures diligently and read history books. They could play upon the lute and cithern and knew all kinds of music. They were skilful in surgery, the making of medicines, and the use of herbs.

The Queen loved fine clothes and gorgeous entertainments. She made progresses through the land, visiting the nobles in their homes. All men praised her beauty, and the poets sang of her power and saw in her the greatness of their own people.

She was shrewd and witty. She had a violent temper, and would address her counsellors or scold the members of Parliament in very plain words. Her minister was the careful and secret William Cecil. He thought that ten years of peace were better than one year of war, so he worked without ceasing to keep the peace. Queen Elizabeth often visited his house at Theobald's. He made it beautiful and laid out the gardens for her use. James I gave him Hatfield in exchange for it.

The ambitious Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, loitered in the Queen's presence, and his nephew, Philip Sidney, was loved by everyone. He had a sweet gravity and was courteous towards all.

"I am no herald," he said, "to inquire of

men's pedigrees. It is enough for me to know their virtues."

He came from the fine old house at Penshurst, in Kent, set in the midst of green pastures. The country folk looked upon it as a home, and brought to it their offerings of cheese and butter and baskets of the first plums.

His father and mother were often at court, but it could not have been very comfortable there. From Hampton Court his mother wrote a letter begging the Queen to give her two rooms for apartments. She said in it that she was ill and obliged to stay in bed and her husband, who was Viceroy of Ireland, had to do all his business in the same room and receive visitors, too.

Philip Sidney's sister was Countess of Pembroke. She wrote verses as well as her brother. When the artist painted her portrait he inscribed these words upon it, "Spring has come."

Philip Sidney died from a wound at the siege of Zutphen, in 1586, fighting against the Spaniards. We do not know much else about him, but we do know that he was so much admired that the nation went into mourning when the sad news came.

Edmund Spenser heard of it in Ireland. He was writing his great poem there, which he called "The Faery Queene," and dedicated to Elizabeth—

Great Ladie of the greatest Isle, whose light
Like Phoebus lampe throughout the world doth shine,

The Queen liked his poems and commanded William Cecil to give him £100 for them. William Cecil thought it too large a sum.

"Then," said the Queen, "give him what is reasonable."

When there was long delay, Spenser wrote this verse and handed it to the Queen, one day, as she was making a progress—

I was promised on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme,
From that time unto this season,
I received nor rhyme nor reason.

The £100 was sent to him immediately afterwards.

Francis Bacon stood in the court seeking some high office. He said he was two years older than the Queen's glorious reign, and Elizabeth playfully called him "her little lord keeper," for he was son to the Lord Keeper.

He loved Nature and studied her ways. He thought that, if men were patient and humble and truthful enough, they would find many secrets.

He stopped his coach one day in winter time to stuff the carcase of a hen with snow, because he thought it was the way to keep meat good. He little knew that we should get our food from the other side of the world when we understood the experiment. He wrote of many interesting things, and so made men toil to know more about the world they live in.

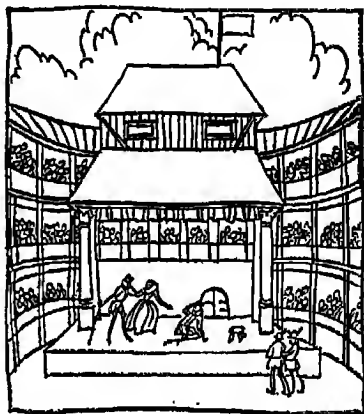
Among those who did not linger in the court was William Shakespeare. He played before

the Queen at Greenwich for two days one Christmas time, and with him were two of the greatest actors.

He came from Warwickshire and loved the countryside.

When daisies pied and
violets blue,
And lady-smocks all
silver-white,
And cuckoo-buds of
yellow hue
Do print the meadows
with delight.

He had met men
and women of all sorts,
and could show upon
the stage their great-
ness and their little-
ness. He rifled every
history and the an-



THEATRE OF PERIOD.

cient tales of Greece and Rome for plots. He introduces us to kings and queens and armies, to the swaggering soldiers in the taverns, to the night watchmen cracking jokes, to shepherds and shepherdesses, and the jesters. For our delight he called up Titania, the Fairy Queen, who held court in the deep forest, and elves and sprites "from lawn and grove," and from "the beachy margent of the sea."

He sang the praise of the island that had grown so gay, so strong, and so bold under the sway of Gloriana,

This happy breed of men, this little world ;
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands ;
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England.

QUESTIONS.

1. Make a "family tree," showing as many of the relatives of Queen Elizabeth as you can.
2. What do you know about the schools at this time ?
3. Compare the qualities of Queen Elizabeth as a queen and as a woman.
4. Which do you consider the greatest personality of Elizabeth's time ? Give reasons for your choice.

BOOKS TO READ.

A Gentleman of France, by Stanley Weyman.
Kenilworth, by Sir W. Scott.
The Prince and the Pauper, by Mark Twain.
The Colloquies of Edward Osborne, by A. Manning.
The Lament for Philip Sidney, by Edmund Spenser.



IRON BOX AND SHOE OF THE PERIOD

CHAPTER XI.

FRANCIS DRAKE AND THE SPANIARDS.

SPANIARDS came to fear the name of Francis Drake, the terrible pirate El Draque, more than any other. Mothers living on the sea-coasts of Spain warned their children about him.

He was born at Crowndale Farm, near Tavistock, in Devon, which had belonged to the monastery at Buckland before the Reformation. When the order was made for the new Prayer Book to be read in the churches, there was revolt in the west; and the Drake family, who were Protestants, took refuge at Plymouth, where their relatives, the Hawkins, lived.



FRANCIS DRAKE.

Francis Drake was put to serve on a bark trading in the North Seas, and when the old captain died he found himself master of the boat. While in this service, Drake must have heard the tales of the Protestants of Holland, who took to the Narrow Seas to escape the Spanish Inquisition. He must have known the plight of the Huguenots in France, and the

searchings of heart among his own countrymen, while 300 men were suffering martyrdom for their faith.

On the death of Queen Mary, his father entered the church and became vicar of a parish in the lonely marshes of the Medway. In his will he left his Bible to his sons, with instructions to search in it for guidance in all matters.

Drake's kinsman, John Hawkins, was engaged in the traffic with slaves. These he caught on the coasts of Africa and sold to the Spaniards in America for £160 each. Under cover of the darkness the Spaniards traded, and Hawkins returned with his ships laden with pearls and ginger, sugar and cochineal, and more than one venture was made. It was said that some of the ministers and even Queen Elizabeth had a share in the enterprise, but Cecil said he did not like such undertakings. It never occurred to any of them that it might be wrong to hunt men down and barter them for gold.

Drake, with hatred in his heart for the Spanish religion, set out for the Spanish Main, persuaded that it was lawful to spoil the Spaniards. He surprised the unguarded town of Nombre de Dios, the treasure house of the world. It was here that the silver and gold and gems from the mines of Mexico and Peru were brought, and the silks and spices from China to await the fleet of galleons that would carry it to Spain. Little barks and craft of all kinds flitted in

and out of the harbour daily, and each was a prize worth taking.

Guided by the maroons, Drake climbed the summit of the hills and saw the Pacific Ocean. He sacked the town of Venta Cruz and caught the mule trains on their way to the coast. The bars of silver which were taken then were buried in the crab holes, for they were too heavy to carry.

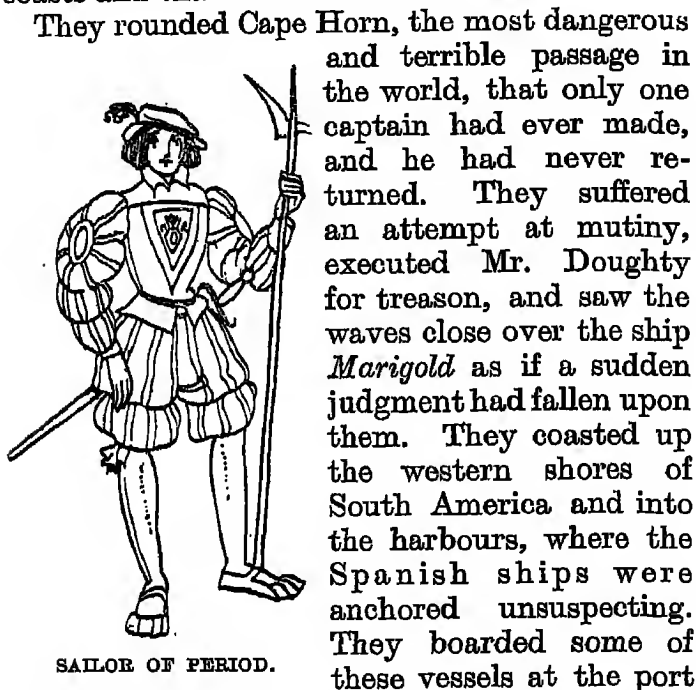
The Spanish ambassador burned with indignation when he heard of this affair. Cecil was anxious but the treasure was welcome.

Drake sailed again for the west with a little company of ships—the *Golden Hind* 400 tons, the *Pelican* 100 tons, the *Swan* 50 tons, and the *Benedict* 15 tons. There were four pinnaces also taken aboard in pieces, and abundance of weapons. Some whispered that half this fleet belonged to the Queen.

“Drake must be a man about thirty-five years old, short, with a ruddy beard, one of the greatest mariners there are on the seas, alike for his skill and his power of command . . . He treats his men with affection and they him with respect,” wrote a Spanish officer to the Viceroy.

On the *Golden Hind* there were ten gentlemen, cadets of high families, who attended the council meetings when all matters were discussed. There was great state kept. The meals were served on golden and silver plates. They dined

to the music of violins. The air was scented with perfumes that the Queen had given. There were painters on board to sketch the coasts and chart these unknown seas.



SAILOR OF PERIOD.

They rounded Cape Horn, the most dangerous and terrible passage in the world, that only one captain had ever made, and he had never returned. They suffered an attempt at mutiny, executed Mr. Doughty for treason, and saw the waves close over the ship *Marigold* as if a sudden judgment had fallen upon them. They coasted up the western shores of South America and into the harbours, where the Spanish ships were anchored unsuspecting. They boarded some of these vessels at the port of Lima, and were received with drums and wine as guests. The crews were startled to hear the strangers cry "Below dogs."

These pirates caught the Spanish galleon, the *Spitfire*, the glory of the southern seas, laden with a cargo of silver and gems untold. The Spanish cabin boy, watching the cargo being

carried to the English boats, mockingly renamed the ship "Spit Silver." The Spanish crew were treated with all kindness and sent on their way with provisions and gifts, for Drake admired their proud bearing and courage in adversity.

The adventurers coasted as far north as Vancouver, hoping to find that passage by the north-west men had sought so long, but they



THE SPANISH MAIN.

encountered bitter weather and heavy seas. It was impossible to think of returning by the way they had come, for an alarm had been sounded in every port and Spanish ships were on the watch.

They had the good fortune to fall in with a Chinese pilot, who told them of the routes across the Pacific and the secrets of Peru.

They sailed across the ocean as far as the Moluccas, where they were driven upon the coral reefs by the trade winds, and obliged to

throw into the sea a cargo of spice "that would have wrung the heart of any miser."

Drake did not find Australia, but he passed the coast of India and the Cape of Good Hope, and came to anchor in Plymouth Sound again in September, 1580, after a two years voyage.

The boys of Winchester School made a poem in honour of his return, and nailed it to the mast. These were the words—

Sir Drake, whom well the world's end knew,
Which thou didst compass round,
And whom both poles of heaven once saw,
Which north and south do bound,
The stars above would make thee known
If man here silent were;
The sun himself cannot forget,
His fellow-traveller.

The Queen was not so well pleased. She feared the anger of the Spaniards, but Drake took her a present of the best jewels he had, and she also shared the rest of the booty.

Some people whispered, "Drake is the master thief of the world."

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the port of Lima like when Drake was there ?
(See p. 195.)
2. What evidences do you find, apart from books of history, that Drake's fame has come down from his time to the present day ? Give examples.

BOOK TO READ.

Drake, by L. Elton. ("Told to the Children" Series.)

CHAPTER XII.

THE SPANISH ARMADA.

WHEN the Spanish King heard of his losses and of the daring deeds of Drake, he was very angry. The shipyards of England had been busy for some time. The oak trees were felled in the forests, and ship after ship was sent out to sea. Some went to fish, some to trade, and some to steal from the Spaniards. The Spanish ambassador warned his master that the English would soon be lords of the sea.

So the King of Spain gathered his fleet and mustered his armies for the conquest of Britain.

Drake was still upon the seas. He had sailed far enough away to be out of reach of the Queen's orders. He was afraid she might call him back before he had done mischief to the enemy.

He burned the shipping lying in the harbour of Cadiz, and the transports which were ready to bring the army to England. He captured a ship returning from India with a million pounds of spice, and it was worth 30s. a pound.

The King of Spain was finishing the preparations for the crusade against the English. His fleet appeared off the Lizard about three o'clock in the afternoon of 20th July, 1588.

There were one hundred and thirty galleons, which had been built to carry the treasure from

the west. They had their guns mounted on the decks and they sailed in the form of a crescent.

They were going to meet the army, which was waiting to join them in Holland, and they carried stores and money because they expected to fight upon the land and not upon the sea. Indeed, their admiral knew nothing about ships or the sea.

The story goes that, when news was brought that the Armada was in sight, Drake and his captains were playing bowls on Plymouth Hoe. They had waited many months for the enemy ; there was no hurry now. Drake answered : " There is plenty of time to finish the game and beat the Spaniards, too."

That night the beacon fires on every headland round the coast gave signal and men remembered the fate of the Dutch—

Many a light fishing bark put out to pry along the coast,
And with loose rein and bloody spur rode inland many
a post.

The guns were heard off the Isle of Wight and they were heard again in the Channel. A westerly wind was driving the Spanish fleet upon the French coast. As it approached the harbour of Dunkirk to keep tryst with the army under the Prince of Parma, waiting for transport from the Netherlands, the fire ships were let loose among them.

With fine courage the Spaniards tried to form

again in battle line, but a southerly gale blew them northwards.

On the last day of July, Drake wrote : " There was never anything pleased me better than seeing the enemy flying with a southerly wind to the northwards, for with the grace of God, if we live, I doubt not but ere it be long, so to handle the matter with the Admiral, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, as he shall wish himself at St. Mary Port, among his orange trees."

The English ships had no powder to pursue. Broken and shattered by the storm, the galleons passed round the north of Scotland. Some were wrecked off the coast of Ireland, and less than half returned to Spain.

Queen Elizabeth cast a medal to celebrate the victory, with these words upon it : " God blew with His wind and they were scattered."

QUESTIONS.

1. What reasons had the King of Spain for invading England ?
2. Make a map to show the dominions of the King of Spain at this time. What did Drake know about them ?



CHAPTER XIII.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND HIS KINSMEN.

MANY sailors had been bred in Devon, and not least among them were Sir Walter Raleigh and his half-brother, Humphrey Gilbert. It was Gilbert who led the expedition to Florida to settle there, and who perished in a storm at sea, for he had refused to leave his boat.

"Be of good cheer," he said to those around him. "We are as near heaven by sea as by land."

With a book in his hand he waited calmly for the end.

Sir Richard Grenville was a kinsman, too. He sailed on board the *Revenge*, with a small company of ships, to catch the Spanish treasure fleet at the Azores. He was taken by surprise and his companions fell away in the storm. He entered the fight with one ship against fifty-three galleons. The Spaniards treated him with great reverence when they carried him wounded upon their deck.

"Here die I, Sir Richard Grenville," he said, "with a joyful and a quiet mind, having ended my life a true soldier that has fought for his country, Queen, religion and honour."

The *Revenge* was a proud ship. Sir John Hawkins built her, they said. She had carried

Drake to the fight with the Armada. She was the best ship in the Queen's service though but 500 ton. She sank to rest in a storm soon after this event, and fourteen Spanish ships went down with her, "not suffering her to perish alone for the honour she had achieved in her life time."

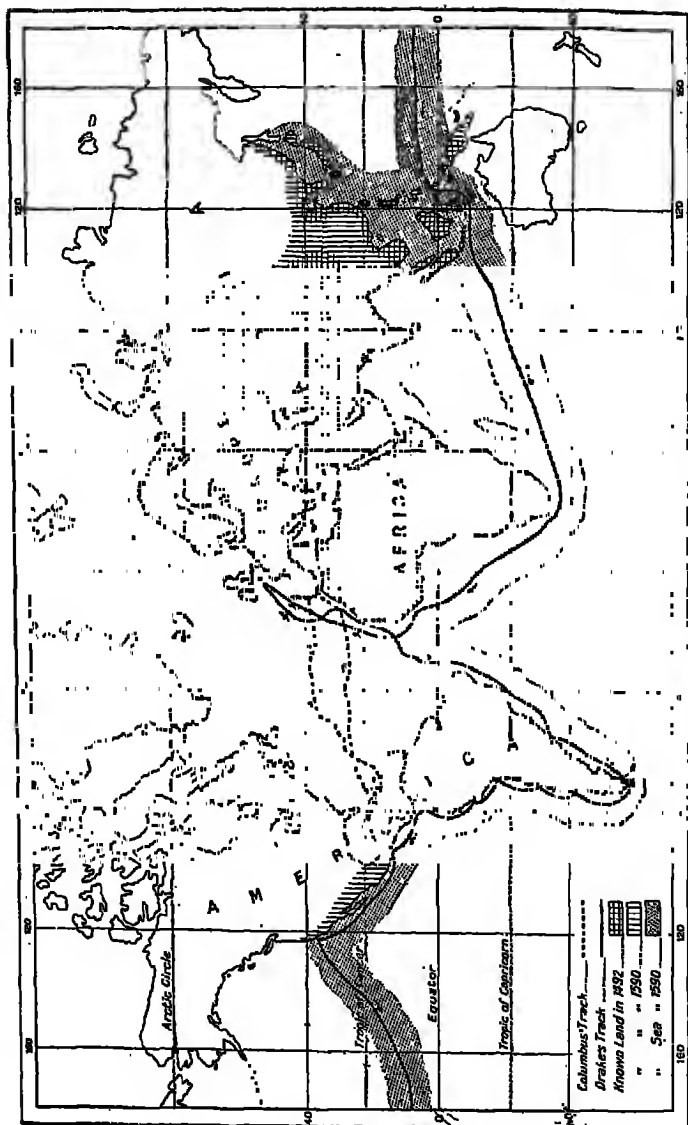
There is an old story that Walter Raleigh wrote one day with a diamond upon a pane of glass: "Fain would I climb, yet fear to fall."

When the Queen saw it, she wrote: "If thy heart fail thee, climb not at all."

She gave him a fine house in the Strand, where he made a little study in the turret, looking out upon the river Thames. He had a house at Sherborne, in Dorset, also, where he planted many fine trees. Of the pleasures of the country, he wrote—

Here's no fantastio masque nor dance,
But of our kids that frisk and prance,
Nor wars are seen,
Unless upon the green
Two harmless lambs are butting one another,
Which done, both bleating run, each to his mother;
And wounds are never found
Save what the ploughshare gives the ground.

Raleigh thought it would be a wise plan to make settlements in America, as the Spaniards had done. He pointed out that many countries were rich that had neither gold nor silver, and that the Spaniards gained much money by the sale of hides and cochineal. He thought if once



THE KNOWN WORLD IN 1492.

homes were built in the west, there were many riches to be had in return for hard work.

So he sent an expedition to Virginia in 1585, but it failed, because the men were not skilled workers and did not take stores enough with them. They also quarrelled with the Indians, but they brought tobacco back with them, for the natives had taught them the way to use it.

Raleigh once told the Queen that he could measure the weight of the smoke from the tobacco he used. She laid a wager that he could not weigh smoke. He weighed the ashes and said that the smoke must be what was wanting to make the weight of the tobacco. The Queen answered that she had heard of many who turned their gold into smoke, but none before who turned smoke into gold.

Raleigh sailed for Guiana, an unexplored land. He rowed up the river Orinoco for 300 miles, and was enchanted with the beauty of the country, its bright flowers and birds, and long stretches of pasture. The season of rain overtook him and he was obliged to return.

At the Queen's death Raleigh fell from favour. When James I saw him, he said: "Rawly! (Raleigh) Rawly true enough, for I think of thee but rawly, mon."

Raleigh was a haughty man, much loved by some and much hated by others. He was sent to prison for plotting against the King, though he said he was not guilty.

In the Tower, he enjoyed spacious apartments and much leisure. His family joined him there and he had many occupations. He was a lover of books and had had little time for reading when he was at court, except what he could snatch from the morning hours. When he went to sea he had always taken a trunk full of books with him.

He was a poet, and Spenser praised his work. He wrote a *History of the World*, which Oliver Cromwell made his son read because he thought it the best book.

Raleigh was also a chemist. He worked like a magician in his cell during these eleven years in prison. He compounded medicines and perfumes, and it was said that he had succeeded in turning sea-water into fresh water, which no one had yet been able to do.

“Who but my father would keep such a bird in a cage?” said Prince Henry.

Raleigh longed to be free again, and he offered to seek gold and silver for the King in the west. He thought that if Spain should add the riches of Guiana to those she already had, there would be still more war and trouble in the world.

Raleigh came back without the treasure in 1618, having offended the King of Spain, and he fearlessly gave himself up to die.

QUESTION.

Why did Walter Raleigh expect to find riches in Guiana?

CHAPTER XIV.

SOME CHANGES IN DAILY LIFE.

THE builders were busy in England in those days, for some of the treasure trove was being spent on new homes.

Most of the houses had been built of timber and the smaller ones of wood and plaster in the



A HOUSE OF THE PERIOD.

old days. They were now made of stone or brick because timber was growing scarce, and there were strict rules about cutting down trees. The new houses of the gentry were built in the shape of the letter "H" or the letter "E." Each had its parlour, and a staircase, which went up from the hall, and there was glass in all the windows.

Chimneys were added to the old houses and

built into the new ones, because everyone was now burning coal, although at first "the nice dames of London would not come into any house or room where sea coals were burned, nor willingly eat of the meat that was either sod or roasted with sea-coal fire." The chimney corner was a cosy place in any room, and the chimney so spacious that a child could go up it to sweep it.

Of one of these chimney boys the poet wrote—

When my mother died, I was
very young,
And my father sold me, while
yet my tongue
Could scarcely cry "'Weep!
'Weep! 'Weep! 'Weep!'"
So your chimneys I sweep, and
in soot I sleep.



CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

The rooms were being made more comfortable. Carpets were put upon the floors and tapestry upon the walls.

The knights collected bowls and jugs and dishes made of silver and pewter, and even the farmers had fine linen and some pewter. Many people were also using feather beds, though some were very scornful of such luxury. They had been accustomed to sleep on a straw pallet, with a sheet to cover them, and a round log of wood to serve as a head rest.

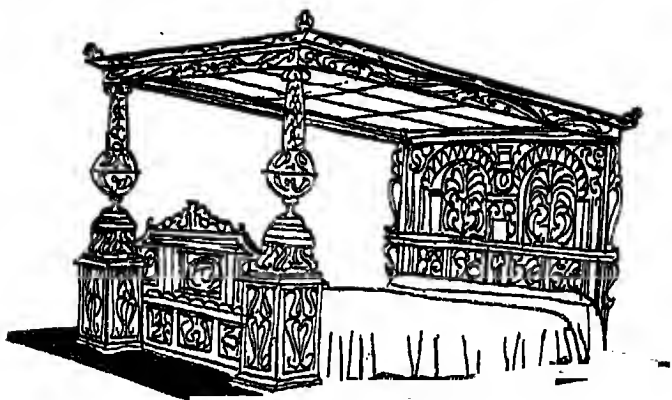
The garden had become an important place.



STAIRCASE.

76 SOME CHANGES IN DAILY LIFE.

Cabbages, parsnips, cucumbers, and herbs for salads were grown there as dainties for feast days. Marigolds, violets, purslane, and some herbs we do not use now, were put into salads. Rosemary and lavender were dried for the linen press, and sweet perfumes were made from the musk and damask roses.



A FOUR-POSTER BED.

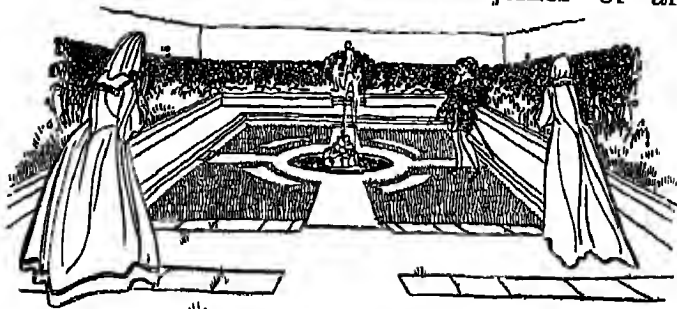
There were many herbs grown for medicines and salves. The ladies knew the secret of how to make them and use them. There were as many as three hundred different kinds in one garden sometimes.

Gilly flowers were planted under the windows of the parlour, and apple trees and cherry trees along the gravel walks. There were crocuses but no tulips yet, and several kinds of roses.

The gardens round the old thatched cottages were gay with hollyhocks and briars.

There were two meals a day, dinner at twelve o'clock and supper at six. There were many kinds of meat put on a nobleman's table—mutton, beef, pork, veal, rabbit, and fowl, as well as fish of all sorts.

When the merchants gave a feast there were all manner of dainties served—jellies of all



A TUDOR GARDEN.

colours made in the shape of flowers and beasts ; tarts of all kinds and marchpane (made of sugar, flour, almonds, and nuts) and marmalades, gingerbread, preserved fruit, and suckets.

There were spices and wines from Portugal, and fruits—the grape, fig, melon, pear, and nectarine. The Spaniards said the English lived in very small houses but they fared well.

The children learned from a book of manners how to behave at table. They were to eat

slowly and not wipe their knives upon the cloth or throw bones on the floor. They were not to make a noise when they supped, or snort, or blow on the soup to cool it, or rush at the cheese when it was placed on the table. They were to praise their food, be sure that their hands were clean, and remember the poor.



SCHOOLGIRL.

There were instructions, too, for going to school. They were to salute the master and the other scholars, and go straight to their places, undo their satchels, and learn their lessons, for if they worked hard they would be thought worthy to serve the State.

They were asked not "to whoop or hallow as in fox-hunting" on the way home, and they were expected to salute their parents with all reverence

For amusements there were cock fights, bear-baitings, and the companies of actors, who went from one nobleman's house to another and from one inn to another, with their plays.

Two theatres had lately been built outside London. There was no roof, and only a stage with a platform on it. This platform served

sometimes for a balcony, sometimes for a hill. The audience had to imagine the scene---

Think, when we talk of horses, that you see them
 Printing their proud hoofs i' the receiving earth ;
 For 'tis your thoughts that now must deck our kings,
 Carry them here and there ; jumping o'er times,
 Turning the accomplishment of many years
 Into an hour glass.

The dresses were bought from the courtiers, any old ones they had cast off. The women's parts were taken by boys. Mr. Samuel Pepys tells us that he saw women act for the first time in Charles II's reign.

There were some changes in the fashion of dress, for many travelled abroad and came back with new patterns. Gentlemen were clothed in silken doublet and hose. They wore mantles of velvet, a feather in the hat, and gauntlet gloves embroidered. Ladies went in a Spanish dress called the farthingale. The skirt was as wide at the top as at the bottom, and was stiffened with whalebone.

All wore a ruff about the neck. As the years passed the ruff grew larger and larger, and



SOLDIER.

sometimes a lady would wear more than one. These ruffs were stiffened with coloured starch brought from Holland.

Toothpicks had been introduced, and some gallants were seen wearing them enclosed in cases as ornaments in their hats—



CONSTABLE.

I have all that's requisite
To the making up a signior ; my
spruce ruff,
My hooded cloak, long stockings
and panned hose,
My case of toothpicks and my
silver fork
To convey an olive neatly to my
mouth.

The citizens' wives were still dressed in cloth, and looped their skirts to show coloured petticoats. They wore linen coifs about the head, and a hood when they went out-of-doors.

There were many poor in the land. The plough lands had been changed into pasture for the sheep in many places. One shepherd and his dog can mind a flock of sheep on the same ground where many labourers are required to harvest corn.

Then there were the soldiers, who were not wanted any longer for the wars. Some of them went about from village to

village and fair to fair, selling all manner of articles—

Will you buy any tape
Or lace for your cape,
My dainty duck, my dear-a,
Any silk, any thread,
Any toys for your head,
Of the new'st and fin'st, fin'st wear-a ? ”

Some of them were rogues, and it was hardly safe to travel alone. They came in companies to the city of London and begged all day in the streets.

Queen Elizabeth ordered the magistrates to take alms in every church on Sundays, and give it to the poor in their own place. When there was not enough offered, she ordered every man to give according to his means to help them.

The constables were set in the early morning and at night to catch the beggars at the gates of London. The sick were then sent to the hospitals, and the sturdy vagabonds were put in Bridewell House where they had to learn a trade.

QUESTIONS.

1. Make a set of illustrations for this chapter; or write the diary for two days of a child living in the reign of Elizabeth.
2. What features of daily life in Elizabethan times would you have enjoyed; and to which would you have had objection?

BOOK TO READ.

Elizabethan England, by W. Harrison, edited by Furnivall.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PURITANS.

SINCE the Bible had been read aloud in the churches, and could be bought for 10s., there were many found reading it; the ploughman after his day's work, tinkers, farmers, and all the trades-folk in the towns. It was the first book that some of them had ever had of their own, and they read it eagerly.



COSTUME OF PERIOD.

It contained the history of the Jews, their hymn book, and their books of wisdom, as well as the life of Christ, the history of His followers, and their letters to the churches. It was a guide to daily life and they looked in it for help.

The court of James I was gay. The Queen loved dancing and revels, masques and plays. The courtiers were arrayed in rich silks, velvets, and costly laces. When the King's favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, went to the court of France, he took many trunks full of garments with him. He fastened his mantle with diamonds, and his girdle and

the sheath of his sword were studded with gems. The feather in his hat sparkled, and he dropped diamonds from his shoes as he danced for largesse to the crowds.

The Puritans scorned such vanities, and they were shocked at the wickedness of many of the courtiers. They went about in sad colours, grey and brown and black, and cut their garments in any shape that was not being used at the court. They wore low-heeled shoes and plain buckles, a beaver hat without a feather, and a linen collar and cuffs.

They gave up folk dancing and music, and exchanged their songs for psalms. They kept the Sabbath as strictly as the Jews had done. They thought it wrong to play cards or go to cock fights and the bear-baiting.

They liked to worship in a plain room instead of going to the old church, where they were reminded of their ancient faith, and saw the figures of the saints in their niches and the angels guarding the tombs of their forefathers.

James did not show any favour to either Puritans or Roman Catholics. The Roman



PURITANS.

Catholics remembered that his mother had belonged to their faith and hoped he would not forget. In their disappointment they made the Gunpowder Plot—

Please to remember
The fifth of November
Is gunpowder, treason and plot.

Guy Fawkes was to have set light to the gunpowder under the House of Parliament on that night in 1605, but when the cellars were searched he was found and executed.

The Puritans hoped the King would favour them because he came from Scotland, where there were many of their faith, but this did not happen either. It cost £20 a month in fines to stay away from the services in the church.

A few families, who wished to be free to worship in their own way, went to Holland, but they could not find much work there. After eleven years in that country, they made up their minds to venture to the west. They sailed away in the *Mayflower* in 1620 to plant a colony in Virginia, but the captain landed them much farther north. Some said that he had been bribed to deceive them and meant to carry them to Hudson Bay.

They had only a few stores with them, and it was too late in the season to gather any harvests, except wild berries. The snow fell twelve inches deep upon the ground. Many of them died

from hunger and hardships, and those who remained built log huts and tilled the land. They called this settlement New England.

Very different was the country in June. A settler landing there in 1622 wrote that he thought that the place in its beauty was "nature's masterpiece." There were crystal fountains, rich woods, abundance of fish in the rivers and fowl upon the land, and "millions of turtle doves on the green boughs, which sat pecking of the full pleasant grapes that were supported by the lusty trees, whose fruitful load did cause the arms to bend."

It was not long before the pilgrims had built pleasant homes, where they worked at the loom and the spinning wheel. The pastures were used for cattle from England, and the ground was tilled to give harvests of Indian corn and wheat.

Another band settled in the beautiful islands of the Bermudas some years later ;

Where the remote Bermudas ride,
In the ocean's bosom unespied,
From a small boat that rowed along,
The listening winds received this song :
What should we do but sing His praise,
That led us through the watery maze,
Where He the huge sea-monsters wracks,
That lift the deep upon their backs,
Unto an isle so long unknown,
And yet far kinder than our own ?
He lands us on a grassy stage,
Safe from the storms and prelates' rage

He gave us this eternal spring,
Which here enamels everything,
And sends the fowls to us in care
On daily visits through the air.

There the adventurers escaped the miseries
of the Civil War in England.

QUESTIONS.

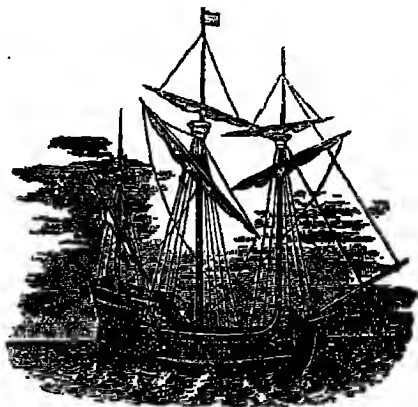
1 Give an account of the voyage of the Pilgrim Fathers to America, using the two passages from Governor Bradford's letter and William Wood's advice. (*See pp. 202, 203.*)

2. What goods would the settlers want to take with them from England ?

3. What news would they get from the home country in 1642 and in 1649 ?

BOOK TO READ.

By Order of the Company, by M. Johnston.



THE MAYFLOWER.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE HOUSEHOLD AT LITTLE GIDDING.

NICHOLAS FERRAR (1592–1637) was the son of a rich merchant, a skinner, in the city of London, who had been the friend of Raleigh, Drake and Hawkins. When Nicholas, “a plain man, but able of speech,” had taken his degree from Clare College, Cambridge, he went in the train of Elizabeth, the beautiful daughter of James I, on her journey to the Rhine, to her new home in the Palatinate. Turning aside from this gay company, Nicholas travelled in Germany, Italy, Holland and Spain, and mastered the languages of these countries as he went. On his return to London, he became Deputy Governor of the Company of Merchants trading in Virginia, of whom his elder brother was one. This company soon came to an end through the plots of its enemies, and Nicholas entered Parliament. There he was able to clear the good name of the merchants who had managed the affairs of the Company. He then decided to live away from the busy life of the world, and he bought, in 1625, the manor of Little Gidding, 18 miles from Cambridge, and near Huntingdon. On this estate stood a manor house, a shepherd’s cot, and a church, which had been used as a barn.

His mother, his brother John, "who was a short black-complexioned man," and his sister, Mrs. Collet, with their children came to live with him. Including servants and school-masters, there were as many as forty persons in that household. His mother had "scarce any sign of old age upon her and there were few who exceeded her in comeliness, grave in her looks, humble in her carriage towards all people, but when she spoke no woman passed her in eloquence and wisdom."

It is related that when she arrived at Little Gidding, her son knelt before her to ask a blessing, but she would not come into the house.

"Not so," she said. "Yonder I see the church. Let us first go there and give thanks to God."

She did not rest until the hay was taken out and the whole place was cleansed and set in order for worship.

On the manor there was a dovecote, which had caused great annoyance to the farmers around. This was pulled down and in its place a school was built for all the children in the neighbourhood. In this classroom, rich and poor learned together to read, write, work sums and love music. The children of the household studied Latin also.

All the inmates of the house rose at 5 o'clock in the morning in winter and at 4 o'clock in the

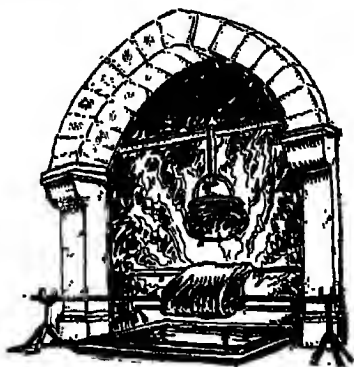
summer. The children had first to repeat a psalm from memory to Nicholas Ferrar. At meals there was reading aloud from some amusing book of travel or ancient history.

The boys practised leaping, running and archery. The four nieces had to take it in turn to do the house-keeping for a month, to attend the infirmary in the house, where the sick poor were cared for, and the room where oil and balsam, soup and bread were daily given away.

Susannah Collet and her nieces worked at embroidery for book covers, hassocks and other things. Often as they sewed in the great hall, they would sing to the low tones of the organ. More than once in the day you would have caught these words—

So angels sing and so sing we
To God on high all glory be,
Let Him on earth His peace bestow,
And unto men His favour show.

On the title page of one of their books is written: "Done at Little Gidding, A.D. 1640, by Virginia Ferrars, aged 12." We can only wonder what part of it she had done.



KITCHEN FIRE OF THE PERIOD.

A copy of the Harmonies of the Gospels, made by Nicholas Ferrar, and bound by the members of the household, was sent to Charles I, who said,

"How happy a King were I, if I had many more such workmen and workwomen in my Kingdom!" This volume is now in the British Museum. Three times the King visited Little Gidding.

Many hours in the day Nicholas and his brother were to be found in meditation, and all in the household in turn kept the night watch at prayer. Many priests came to this house for the quiet they found there and the conversation, and went back to their work refreshed and inspired.

Among these friends was George Herbert (1593-1633), who held the living at Bemerton, one mile from Salisbury. When he was inducted into it, we are told that—

"He was shut into the church, being left alone to toll the bell (as the law requires). He stayed so much longer than an ordinary time before he returned to those friends that stayed expecting him at the church door, that his friend, Mr. Woodnot, looked in at the church window and saw him lie prostrate on the ground before the altar, at which time and place he set some rules to himself for the future manage of his life and then and there made a vow to labour to keep them." So beautiful was his life and

sincere his thoughts, that the ploughmen "let their ploughs rest when Mr. Herbert's bell rang to praise, that they might also offer their devotions to God with him." He has left us a book of poems, which you can read for yourselves. Here is a verse from his poem on "Virtue," which is a typical expression of his high ideals—

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never gives ;
But though the whole world turn to coal
Then chiefly lives.

In the strife that followed between the King and the Puritans, after the death of Nicholas Ferrar, the house at Little Gidding was plundered by the Roundheads, and the books and organ were burned. Some of the family returned to live in the place when peace was restored. We can find their names upon the tombstones and in the registers of the neighbourhood.

QUESTIONS.

1. What reasons had people for wanting to observe the ancient order of services in the Church ?
2. Describe a Sabbath day at Little Gidding. (*See p. 205.*)
3. Write your impression of the life and character of Nicholas Ferrar.

BOOKS TO READ.

Little Gidding and Its Inmates in the Time of Charles I.
J. E. Acland.
John Inglesant. J. H. Shorthouse.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE KING AND PARLIAMENT.

THERE was much trouble between the King and Parliament at this time. Henry VII had saved two million pounds, Henry VIII had spent it and had taken the money from the monasteries, too. James I (1603-1625) had £400,000 a year, but he spent £100,000 more, for he had to provide for the expenses of the country as well as of his own household out of this sum.

The members of Parliament had often begged the sovereign to live upon his income and not trouble them for money. They did not want to come to London about the matter. They had to travel from all parts of the country, and travelling was irksome and dangerous. They came by horse and coach and the roads were bad. They might be delayed by floods or caught in the snows, attacked by robbers, and pestered by beggars. When they reached Westminster they were asked to tax themselves.

Charles I (1625-1649) was always asking for money. He had no accounts to show, and the members of Parliament blamed his favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, for making him spend money on foolish enterprises.

The King then took money without permission. He forced people to lend it to him by imprisoning them if they refused. He lodged

his soldiers and sailors in the citizens' houses and did not pay for them, and found money in other ways.

Parliament complained bitterly, and the King promised that he would not levy taxes without its consent, nor lodge his soldiers and sailors without payment, or imprison men without a cause.

Then everyone said, "The Duke of Buckingham is the cause of all our trouble." So the Duke of Buckingham was murdered.

Among those who offered to serve the King now was Thomas Wentworth. He had been against the King before, but he thought the sovereign needed faithful servants and some good advice. He was sent to Ireland, where he governed sternly and raised an army for the King.

There was still trouble about money. The King took ship money. In olden days this was the custom when there was urgent need for new ships, and those who lived in counties by the sea paid it. The King now took it from everyone three times and there was no war.

John Hampden refused to pay the 20s. that was his share. He was tried in the Court of Exchequer, and seven of the judges decided against him and five thought that it should not be paid. There was much discontent about this matter everywhere.

It was at this time that Archbishop Laud

offended the Puritans. He had desired to return to some of the customs of the ancient services in the church. He allowed the people to have sports on Sunday again, and the Puritans did not like the plan.

Archbishop Laud drew up a new prayer book for the Scots. They had not asked for one, and they refused to use it. The clansmen came down from the hills and the country folk tramped many miles to sign the covenant with their blood. They were ready to give up everything for their beliefs and to be allowed to worship as they wished. So there was war with the King.

When the Long Parliament met (1640-1660), John Hampden and John Pym were the leaders. The news was very grave. There was trouble in Scotland, and they did not like the rule of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, in Ireland, and they were very angry with Archbishop Laud. They sent the Archbishop to the Tower, and they tried Strafford for treason.

The trial lasted fifteen days. Charles I was in much trouble of mind, for he had to sign the death warrant, and he had himself ordered the Earl to do what he had done.

Strafford begged the King not to spare him if he thought it better for the cause. The King betrayed him and signed the warrant. He had many regrets afterwards.

Then the King went down to the House of

Parliament to arrest the five members who had caused his ministers to be removed. The members had had warning and escaped. When the Speaker in the House was asked where they were, he answered—

“ May it please your Majesty, I have neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak, but as the house is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am.”

“ The birds, then, are flown ! ” said the King.

“ Well, I do expect you will send them to me as soon as they return hither.”

As he went out the members of Parliament murmured “ Privilege ! Privilege ! ” for he had come down to the House with armed men, and the members claimed freedom so long as they sat in Parliament. Not even a debtor, who was a member, could be thrown into prison during a sitting of Parliament.

Then war was declared. The fleet and the towns were for Parliament, and the gentlemen in the realm were for the King. The followers of Parliament were called Roundheads, and the followers of the King were called Cavaliers, because they were mounted on horses.

QUESTION.

What were the causes of trouble between the King and Parliament ?

BOOKS TO READ.

The Lion of the North, by Henty.

The Fortunes of Nigel, by Sir W. Scott.

The Lancashire Witches, by Ainsworth.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS.

THE King set up his standard at Nottingham in July, 1642. The Roundheads blocked the main road to London and a battle was fought at Edgehill. Both parties claimed the victory that day, and the King was able to go to Oxford, where he had many friends.



A ROUNDHEAD.

Prince Rupert, the King's nephew, advanced with the cavalry upon London. It was then that Milton, who was in the city, wrote his poem, "When the Assault was Intended to the City." He called on the captains of war to spare the home of the muses—

Captain or Colonel or Knight at arms,
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,
If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms,
He can requite thee, for he knows the charms,
That call fame on such gentle acts as these,
And he can spread thy name o'er lands and seas,
Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms
Lift not thy spear against the muses' bower.

The King spent a day at Hampton Court and then retired to Oxford again as a safer place.

Captain Oliver Cromwell, cousin to John Hampden, remarked—

“Your troops are most of them old decayed serving men, tapsters and such kind of fellows ;



A CAVALIER.

do you think that the spirits of such base mean fellows will ever be able to encounter gentlemen that have honour and courage and resolution in them ? You must get men of a spirit that is likely to go as far as gentlemen will go, or else you will be beaten still.”

Cromwell's home was at St. Ives, in Huntingdon, and he went into the eastern counties to form a model army of “god-fearing men.” There were many Puritans living there who

would fight for their cause, and he gathered them together and trained them to discipline.

Meantime, the King's road from Oxford to London was barred by the Roundheads. John Hampden was killed at Chalgrove Field. One of the prisoners told Prince Rupert that he had seen Mr. Hampden "ride off the field before the battle was over, which he never used to do, and with his head hanging down and resting his hands upon the neck of his horse."

The King besieged Gloucester. This was a time of great distress, for men saw their friends and kinsmen fighting against them, and homes were broken and destroyed that once had been dear to them. They had expected peace after one battle, but the war still went on.

The King made peace with the Irish, who gave him troops, and the Roundheads made peace with the Scots.

At Marston Moor, in Yorkshire, Oliver Cromwell first took the field with his new army. He says: "We never charged but we routed the enemy. God made them as stubble to our swords."

Roundheads and Royalists met again at Naseby in 1645, and Cromwell says of the battle: "I will say this of Naseby, that when I saw the enemy draw up and march in gallant order toward us, and we a company of poor ignorant men to seek how to order our battle . . . I could not, riding alone about my business, but smile out to God in praises and in assurance



CAVALIERS IN RETREAT AFTER MARSTON MOOR
SIGHT THE ROUNDHEADS AMONG THE HILLS.

of victory because God could, by things that are not, bring to naught things that are, of which I had great assurance, and God did it."

The King's papers were captured, and the Roundheads found out from them that he had made a bargain with the Irish to change the laws against Roman Catholics in return for their help. The Puritans were very angry, for they dealt harshly with Roman Catholics as bitter enemies. Their own sufferings had not taught them to be gentle with others.

Prince Rupert was obliged to give up Bristol, and the Royalists in the west laid down their arms. The King went north to join the Scots. When they had received the £200,000 he had promised them for their help, they gave him up to Parliament.

QUESTION.

Account for the decisive nature of the victories of the Roundheads over the Cavaliers.



PRINCE RUPERT.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE TRIAL OF THE KING.

THE King was tried in Westminster Hall by seventy judges.

"He was charged in the name of Charles Stuart, King of England, as guilty of all the blood that had been shed in the war."

The King smiled when the charge was read, and asked why the members of the House of Lords were not there. He said the Commons alone did not make a Parliament. He would not agree that they had any right to judge him, and he refused to answer their questions.

When the King was summoned a second time, the clerk read aloud: "Charles Stuart, King of England, you have been accused on the behalf of the people of England of high treason and other crimes; the court have determined you ought to answer the same."

"I will answer the same," said the King, "as soon as I know by what authority you do this."

The judge then said: "If this be all that you would say, then, gentlemen, you that brought the prisoner hither, take charge of him back again."

The King said: "I do require that I may give in my reasons why I do not answer, and give me time for that."

"It is not for prisoners to require," said the judge.

"Prisoners!" said the King. "Sir, I am not an ordinary prisoner."

When the judge was about to pass sentence against him, the King asked to be allowed to speak.

"Your time is now past," said the judge.

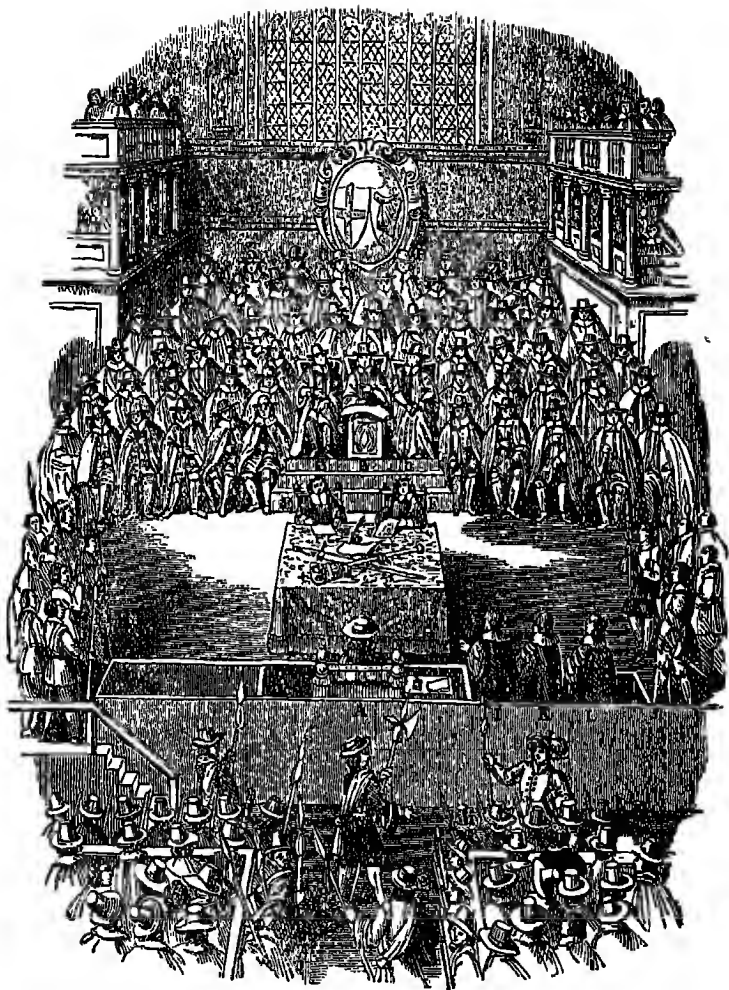
"I am not suffered to speak," said the King, and he was led away protesting.

He said that he had not wished to act against the liberty of his subjects, but that he did not think they had any right to share in the government. God had anointed the King to rule and had given him a divine right.

When the Princess Elizabeth, who was thirteen years old, saw her father, he told her not to grieve for him, "for it would be a glorious death that he should die, it being for the laws and liberties of the land and for maintaining the true Protestant religion. He told me," she says, "that he had forgiven all his enemies, and hoped God would forgive them also, and commanded us and all the rest of my brothers and sisters to forgive them."

It was the 30th of January, 1649, and a cold day, when the King rose for the last scene. He required his servant to bring him a thicker garment.

"The season is so sharp," he said, "as probably may make me shake, which some will imagine proceeds from fear. I would have no such imputation. I fear not death. Death is



TRIAL OF CHARLES I.

From an old print of 1684

Key to the above plate:—A, The King. B, The Lord President Bradshaw. C and D, John Lisle and William Say, Bradshaw's assistants. E and F, Andrew Broughton and John Phelps, Clerks of the Court. G and H, Oliver Cromwell and Henry Martin, with the Arms of the Commonwealth over them. I, K, and L, Counsellors for the Commonwealth.

not terrible to me. I bless my God I am prepared."

He had so noble a bearing before the crowds assembled to see him die, that they groaned



CHARLES I. BEFORE EXECUTION.

aloud and turned away in sorrow at the deed which ended the war.

Never was face so stern
With sweet austerity.

Vanquished in life, his death
By beauty made amends :
The passing of his breath
Won his defeated ends.

Brief life and hapless ? Nay :
Through death, life grew sublime ;
Speak after sentence ? Yea
And to the end of time.

Many gentlemen, who had given all for the King's cause, sought new homes in the west, in Virginia and Carolina. There they built houses like those they had left behind in England. They kept slaves and cultivated tobacco and rice.

QUESTIONS.

1. What defence could Charles I have made ?
2. Judging from the foregoing account, do you consider that Charles I had a fair trial ? Give reasons for your answer.

BOOKS TO READ.

Princes and Princesses, by Andrew Lang.
The Oak Staircase, by M. and C. Lee.
In the Golden Days, by E. Lyall.
Holmby House, by Melville.

CHAPTER XX.

THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THERE were many ready to follow the King's son, Prince Charles, and to die for him. The Irish rose to declare him King. Then the Parliament made Cromwell Lord Lieutenant, and sent him to quell the Irish.

On his way, Cromwell heard the news that some of them had already been defeated.

"This," he says, "is an astonishing mercy, so great and seasonable that we are like those that dreamed. These things seem sent to strengthen our love and faith against more difficult times."

In Scotland, Montrose died for his loyalty to the Prince. In a scarlet cloak, trimmed with gold lace, the Marquis came forth to die. It was Argyll who betrayed him.

The Marquis gazed a moment,
And nothing did he say,
But the cheek of Argyll grew ghastly pale,
And he turned his eyes away.

Charles II was crowned at Scone, where the kings of Scotland had been anointed in ancient days, and where the stone of destiny was kept.

Then Cromwell came to Edinburgh to fight. At the Battle of Dunbar, one of the English soldiers said—

"The sun appearing upon the sea, I heard

Noll (Cromwell) say, 'Now let God arise and His enemies shall be scattered,' and following us as we slowly marched, I heard him say, 'I profess they run,' and there was the Scots army all in disorder and running . . . They routed one another after we had done the work on their right wing."

Six thousand were slain and ten thousand taken, and Cromwell lost but thirty men that day.

The Scots gathered again to invade England. At the Battle of Worcester (1651) the day went once more against the King.

When Cromwell wrote to Parliament, he said: "It is for aught I know a crowning mercy."

Charles escaped in disguise. He stained his face with walnut juice and put on a leather jerkin. At one time he took refuge for more than twenty-four hours in an oak tree, at a place called Boscobel, in Shropshire. This tree was afterwards known as the "Royal Oak."

"While we were in this tree," he says, "we saw soldiers going up and down in the thicket of the wood, searching for persons escaped; we seeing them, now and then, peeping out of the wood."

He dressed up as a man servant to accompany



CHARLES II.

a lady on a journey to the coast. His horse cast a shoe, and while the blacksmith was putting on another, the King asked him if there was any news.

"There is no news that I know of except the good news of the beating of those rogues the Scots, but I cannot hear that that rogue Charles Stuart has been taken," said the smith.

"If that rogue were taken, he deserves to be hanged more than the rest, for bringing in the Scots," said the King.

"Ah, you speak like an honest man," said the blacksmith.

Not long after Charles reached France safely, where he was welcomed by the French King and his mother's people. He was again to take his place on the English throne, but that time was not yet.

QUESTIONS.

1. Make a map marking all the battlegrounds in the Civil War.
2. Read Macaulay's poem "The Battle of Naseby." Do you think it is a good description?
3. Write in about 100 words what the Civil War was all about.

BOOKS TO READ.

Legend of Montrose, by Sir W. Scott.
John Splendid, by Munro.



CHAPTER XXI.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

THE chief among men now was Oliver Cromwell—

Who from his private gar-
dens, where
He lived reserved and
austere
(As if his highest plot
To plant the bergamot :)
Could by industrious valour
climb
To ruin the great work of
time,
And cast the kingdoms old
Into another mould.



CROMWELL.

“I can say,” he says, “in the presence of God, I would have been glad to have lived under my woodside, to have kept a flock of sheep, rather than undertaken such a government as this.”

He thought of himself as the Lord's servant, sent to do His bidding, and he did not shirk any difficult task. The princes of Europe would, at first, have no dealings with men who had dared to kill a King, and, moreover, those men were not agreed on every matter.

Cromwell was troubled because the members of the Long Parliament (1640–1660) were still sitting, and had no thought of giving up their seats

to others. He came down to a meeting one day and remained for a long time in silence. Then, suddenly, he arose and in great passion said—

"It is not fit that you should sit as a Parliament any longer. You are no Parliament. I say you are no Parliament. I will put an end to your sitting."

"Call them in, call them in," he said to a friend standing by, and thirty musketeers marched into the House.

The Speaker refused to leave and so he was taken away. Then Cromwell saw the mace of office lying on the table, and he said—

"What shall we do with this bauble? Here, take it away."

As the members were passing out of the House, he said sorrowfully—

"It is you that have forced me to do this, for I have sought the Lord night and day that He would rather slay me than put me upon the doing of this work."

Men remembered the day when Charles I came down to arrest the five members.

The new Parliament was still less able to govern and it dismissed itself. Then the Army made Cromwell Protector of the realm, and he promised to have a new Parliament every three years.

Cromwell did not always agree with those about him. He could not think it right to persecute others for their religion.

"And if the poorest Christian, the most

mistaken Christian, shall desire to live peaceably and to live a life of godliness and honesty, let him be protected," he said. He wrote to those princes abroad who were persecuting Christians, to beg them to cease.

When the new Parliament met it pleased him as little as the last one, and he dismissed it.



COIN OF THE PROTECTOR.

"I think it my duty to tell you that it is not for the profit of these nations, nor for common and public good, for you to continue here longer, and, therefore, I do declare unto you that I do dissolve this Parliament."

So Cromwell came to act as Charles I had done before him. He raised money without the help of Parliament, and cast those into prison who would not pay.

Then a very humble Parliament met and the Protector was asked to take the crown, but the officers in the Army were not willing that he should.

He did not care whether he received the crown or not. "It is a feather in a hat," he said.

The Speaker of the House of Commons

clothed him in a mantle of purple and ermine, and the trumpets sounded, and the people shouted, "God save the Lord Protector."

A law was made in England forbidding goods to come into the country or go out of the country in the ships of other nations. This was done to give work to the sailors and ship-builders. Then there was war with the Dutch, for they had so many ships; they carried most of the goods and did not want to lose their trade.

There was war with the Spaniards also, and in the midst of trouble Cromwell died (1658) with this prayer in his thoughts—

"Lord, Thou has made me, though very unworthy, a mean instrument to do this people some good, and Thee service; and many of them have set too high a value on me, though others wish and would be glad of my death. Lord, however Thou do dispose of me, continue to go on and do good to them."

QUESTIONS.

1. Why did Oliver Cromwell find it so difficult to rule the country?
2. What was meant by the "Divine Right of Kings"?

BOOKS TO READ.

Woodstock, by Sir W. Scott.

Oliver Cromwell, by John Drinkwater.

CROMWELL'S SIGNATURE.

CHAPTER XXII.

SOME FAMOUS PURITANS.

ONE of the tinkers who constantly read the Bible was John Bunyan in the county of Bedford, born in 1628. He learned to read and write at school. When he was sixteen, he served in the army at the war. He described the siege of a city in his book, the *Holy War*. He tells us that he was once the ring-leader in wickedness among all the boys in his neighbourhood.



JOHN BUNYAN.

He soon gave this up and began to preach. He read one of Martin Luther's books, and was much pleased to find in it some of the thoughts he had had himself. He was put in prison for twelve years for preaching. He took his Bible and a copy of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* with him. While he was there, he earned a living for his family by putting tags on laces.

He was set free, and three years later was imprisoned again. He found himself in the gaol on the bridge over the Ouse at Bedford, and there he wrote *Pilgrim's Progress*.

"As I walked through the wilderness of this world," he says, "I lighted on a certain place to sleep, and as I slept, I dreamed a dream . . ."

And thus it was : I, writing of the way
And race of saints in this our gospel day,
Fell suddenly into an allegory
About their journey and the way to glory.

He described the folk on the King's highway,
and the many dangers of the adventure. The



JOHN MILTON.

pilgrims turned aside from the silver mine, they walked through Vanity Fair, where there was a great hubbub on account of their strange attire, and because they esteemed the wares for sale so lightly.

They came to the Valley of Humiliation where the shepherds were singing, and where the Lord had a country house, and they fell into the company of Mr. Greatheart, "who was a strong man and not afraid of a lion."

John Milton was the son of a scrivener, who lived at the sign of the Spread Eagle, near Bow Bells. He was sent to Colet's School in St. Paul's Churchyard.

His father loved music, and there was an organ as well as other instruments in the house. His home lessons took him so long that he often

did not go to bed until one o'clock in the morning.

When he was old enough he was sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, where Philip Sidney had been. There he had to be in chapel by five o'clock in the morning, and he listened to lectures for some hours every day.

The rules in the university were very strict. He was not allowed to go to boxing matches, fairs or bear fights, or to loiter in the market. He had to be indoors by nine o'clock in the winter, and ten o'clock in the summer.

Milton was made secretary to Oliver Cromwell. He wrote many beautiful poems, and when he became blind he dictated them to his daughters, who had to get up in the night sometimes to write for him.

When Charles II returned, Milton was allowed to go free when he had paid a small fine, although he had been a leader among the Puritans. It was then that he wrote *Paradise Lost*, describing the war that the Puritans waged against sin.

George Fox, a shoemaker, became a great preacher, and founded the Society of Seekers, or Quakers, as their enemies called them. He was "civil beyond all the forms of breeding." Men went away thoughtfully when they had seen his "awful, living, reverent frame in prayer." His followers said they could worship God in any place and did not need temples made

with hands. They would not take oaths and would not resist their enemies. They said it was wrong to keep slaves. They were in prison often and suffered many persecutions.

Among this company was William Penn, who suffered imprisonment for his faith more than once, and who, later, founded the settlement of the Quakers in the West, named Pennsylvania.

QUESTIONS.

1. How does Bunyan describe the difficulties of travelling in *Pilgrim's Progress*?
2. Find two passages in Milton's books that refer to events described in this book.

BOOKS TO READ.

Deborah's Diary, by A. Manning.

Pilgrim's Progress, by John Bunyan.



THE HILL "DIFFICULTY," DESCRIBED IN "THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

THE Irish were still Roman Catholics, and there were many monks and wandering friars in the land, who taught the people and ministered to them. There were few towns and very few churches.

The enemies of Queen Elizabeth found Ireland very useful to them. They could stir up trouble there against her. Some blamed the Jesuits for the many plots that were hatched, and others, the friars, who were the messengers of Spain.

In the wars in Munster, though the land was rich, the people died of starvation. Edmund Spenser tells us—

“Notwithstanding that it was a most rich and plentiful country, full of corn and cattle, that you would have thought they would have been able to stand long, yet, ere one year and a half, they were brought to such wretchedness, as that any stony heart would have rued the same. Out of every corner of the woods and glens they came creeping forth upon their hands, for their legs could not bear them . . . and if they found a plot of watercresses



IRISH WOMAN
OF PERIOD.

or shamrocks, there they flocked as to a feast for the time, yet not able long to continue there; that in short space there were none almost left, and in a most populous and plentiful country suddenly made void of man or beast."

Elizabeth sent English farmers to settle in the land. They would not settle there, but rented out their farms to the Irish again, who felt it a bitter thing to have lost what they had held so long, and to have to pay to be in possession of their own once again.

There were plots with France and plots with Spain and with the Pope. There were rebellions among the chiefs, and there was violence from the English soldiers.

James I was welcomed because his mother had been a Roman Catholic, but they found he was no friend to them. He took the lands of Ulster and divided them between English and Scottish Protestants in 1611. Some of them he sold to companies of merchants. The Irish who had lived upon them were ordered to depart. They took to the barren lands.

When the Earl of Strafford went to Ireland in the service of Charles I, he wanted both an army and money. He took the lands in Munster and Connaught, and sold them to the English and Scottish. Many of the old families were ruined.

The towns prospered in Ulster. Strafford encouraged men to grow flax and to make linen,

but he forbade them to weave cloth, because he thought it might injure the English trade.

When Charles I was executed there were many Royalists in Ireland, because the Irish feared the zeal of the Puritans.

Cromwell was sent to Ireland to quell the risings. He massacred the people in the towns of Drogheda and Wexford in 1649 with much cruelty, and terrified all men into submission.

More Irish were driven from their homes. Many died of hardship and not a few were sold as slaves in the West Indies. The lands they had left were given to the soldiers in Cromwell's army. Many young men became outlaws. They hid in the hills and took what plunder they could from the new settlers.

Many bitter memories of these days lingered among the Irish. Some went to Germany, and some to France to fight in the wars; others made new homes in America.

Very soon the English, who had come to settle, learned the language and customs of the people about them and married into their families. All heard with joy of the return of Charles II. They looked in vain for favour, for the King cared little about their fate.

QUESTIONS.

1. What were the causes of the trouble in Ireland?
2. Why did Charles II care so little about Ireland?
3. What evidence is there that these persecutions lingered in the memory of the Irish people?

CHAPTER XXIV.

IN THE DAYS OF CHARLES II.

THERE was much rejoicing when Charles II returned to Dover in 1660. Samuel Pepys says in his diary—



CHARLES II RECEIVING THE STAFF.

“Infinite was the crowd of people, and the horsemen, citizens, and noblemen of all sorts.

The mayor of the town did come, and give him his white staff, the badge of his place, which the King did give him again."

And again of his return to Whitehall—

"Great joy all yesterday at London, and at night more bonfires than ever and ringing of bells and drinking of the King's health upon their knees in the streets, which methinks is a little too much. But everybody seems to be very joyful in the business."

The King received gentlemen of quality when he was dressing in the morning. They chatted to him while his wig was combed and his attire finished, and walked with him in the Park afterwards.

Anyone who had attended a court might come to see him take his meals, or watch him play at games, or hear him talk. There was news to be heard in the gallery as well as in the coffee house.

The gentlemen of fashion might be seen at any time stepping into their favourite coffee houses, and the link-boys lighted them home at night. They wore embroidered coats and gauntlet gloves. They took scented snuff, but they never smoked tobacco.

The men of letters assembled at the coffee house in Covent Gardens. There they could talk of Milton's poems and the French books they had lately read. The air was very dense with the smoke of tobacco in this room.

There was a coffee house where the doctors met, another for the Puritans, and one for the Roman Catholics also.

Some news was to be read in the *London Gazette*, which came out twice a week. It contained only two pages. A news letter was sent into the country and was eagerly awaited in the great houses there.



OLD TAVERN.

Charles I had set up posts for carrying letters, and now they were received in London every other day and sent out as often. The

mail bags were carried on horseback and the postmen travelled night and day, changing their horses at the inns on the way.

Travelling was full of perils. Highwaymen lurked on the open heaths and in the forests. They even plundered travellers in sight of the city gates. Claude Duval was the leader of a gang noted for many daring deeds. It was said that he stopped a lady's coach upon the highway. She was carrying a large sum of money. He took £100 and promised to give back the rest if she would dance with him upon

the heath. In Yorkshire all the drovers paid blackmail to the highwaymen.

There were robbers in the City of London also, for the streets were dark and narrow. Every citizen was supposed to hang a lanthorn outside his dwelling between All Hallow's Eve and Candlemas, and the watchmen went round the streets shouting—

Hang out your lights.

A light here, maids, hang out your light,

And see your horns be clear and bright,

That so your candle clear may shine,

Continuing from six till nine ;

That honest men that walk along,

May see to pass safe without wrong.



COSTUME OF
PERIOD.

The citizens had grown careless, and there were very few lights in the streets till Edward Heming, in 1681, undertook to hang a lantern before every tenth door on moonless nights. This was done from September to March, between the hours of six and twelve, in the important parts of the city.

The bellman, with a halberd and bell, and a lanthorn in his belt, called out when he saw a light, in case of fire—

Maids in your smocks, look to your locks,
Your fire and candle-light ;

For well 'tis known much mischief's done

By both in dead of night ;
Your locks and fire do not neglect,
And so you may good rest expect.

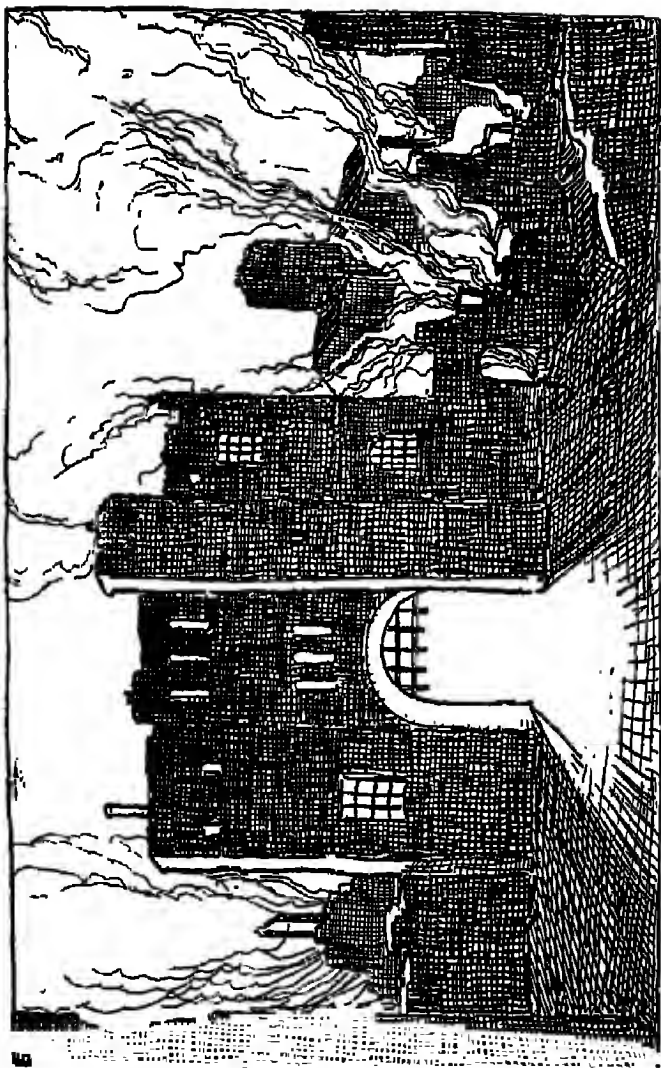
The year 1665 was long remembered as the year of the plague. There had been a long drought, and when that happens it is supposed that the earth sends out poisonous vapours. The City of London was old and many of the houses were not healthy dwelling places. The gutter ran along the streets and all the refuse was emptied into it.

Samuel Pepys tells us that on the 31st of August, it was reported that 6,000 died in the city that week. He thought the number should have been 10,000, because no one troubled to number the poor who were buried, and the bell did not toll for Quakers.

The Court went to Oxford, and as many as were able hurried out of the city. There were a great number of wagons and carts to be seen on the road. They were filled with women and children and household goods. The gentlemen rode away on horseback and the ladies in their coaches.

Pepys had to stay in the city and work at the Navy Office. He bought a plague water to keep the infection away, and though he needed a new wig very badly, he thought it was wiser not to buy one, in case it should carry the sickness.

When winter came the trouble abated, and a



THE FIRE OF LONDON.

great fire cleansed the highways and swept away the old buildings. It raged for many days. The King joined the men in helping to quench the fire. He gave orders that some of the houses should be blown up with gunpowder. This was done, and a gap was made so wide that the flames could not leap across. So the fire smouldered out slowly and many parts of the city had to be rebuilt.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was London like when the Great Fire happened ?
2. Discuss the possibilities of a great plague or a great fire occurring in London to-day, and say what precautions have been taken against their occurrence.

BOOKS TO READ.

History of England (Chapter III), by Macaulay.
(Blackie's School Texts.)

Lorna Doone, by Blackmore.

Simon Dale, by Anthony Hope.

The Refugees, by Conan Doyle.

John Burnet of Barns, by J. Buchan.



CHAPTER XXV.

GREAT ARCHITECTS.

INIGO JONES (1572–1651), son of a cloth worker, had shown a talent for drawing, and he was sent to study painting in Italy. There he learned to admire the churches and palaces, built in the Roman style, with their stone pillars and straight-lined roofs. He became the architect to James I and drew the plans for a magnificent palace at Whitehall, but only the banqueting room was ever finished, for neither James I nor his son had money enough to spare or thought to give to such undertakings.

When the city of London lay in blackened ruins from the Tower to the Temple, from the Guildhall to Bridgefoot on the south, Charles II summoned Christopher Wren (1631–1723), the professor of astronomy at Oxford, to plan a new and more beautiful city, which should be less liable to the danger of fire. Wren, too, admired Roman buildings, and he had a dream of a new city arising on the banks of the Thames, as beautiful as any of the far-famed Italian cities, but there was no money to carry out such a plan. Then a tax was placed upon coal, and with this money and some gifts, the architect was able to begin to work. His son tells us that in this new city—

“The streets were to be of three magnitudes ;

the three principal, leading straight through the city, and one or two cross streets to be at least 90 ft. wide; others 60 ft.; and lanes about 30 ft., excluding all narrow, dark alleys, without thoroughfares and courts. The Exchange was



ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.



BOW CHURCH.

to stand free in the centre of the Piazza, and be, as it were, the nave or centre of the town, from whence the 60 ft. streets, as so many rays, should proceed to all the principal parts of the city; the buildings were to be contrived after the form of the Roman forum, with double porticos. Many streets also were to radiate upon the bridge. The key, or open wharf, on the Bank of the Thames was to be spacious and

convenient, without any interruption, with some large docks for barges deep laden. The canal was to be cut up to Brideswell 120 ft. wide, with sasses¹ at Holborn Bridge and at the mouth to cleanse it of all filth, and stores for coal on each side."

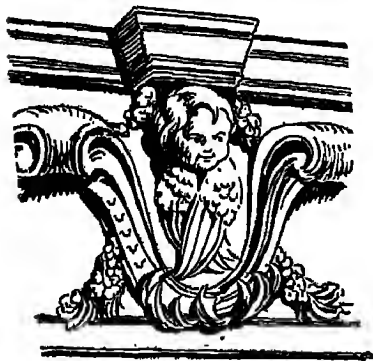
Wren built fifty-one churches. Some were made in stone, others in red brick. Some had wooden spires, which were covered with lead, others had stone towers, built in the form of small temples, placed one above another, with an obelisk at the top. You may see one on Bow Church in Cheapside, or on St. Bride's, Fleet Street. This was the style the Romans had once borrowed from the ancient Egyptians.

Inside, these churches were built in various designs. Some had a nave, a chancel and two aisles, others had only one aisle. Some had flat ceilings, moulded into panels and richly decorated with garlands of fruit and flowers. Others had barrel-shaped roofs or domes, and every kind of Roman pillar was used in supporting these weights.

Most of these churches were ornamented with carvings in pearwood or oak by Grinling Gibbons and his pupils. There were wooden screens across the chancels, decorated with cherubs and festoons of fruit and flowers, so delicate and alive that they looked as though they might sway in a breeze. The galleries

¹ Sluices.

and organ lofts, the altar fonts and font covers were enriched by the same hands. You may see some of this work at All Hallows, Barking, near the Tower of London, and among the garlands there you will find some open pea pods, which is the sign that the master had designed this particular pattern himself.



CARVING BY GIBBONS.

Wren's masterpiece was the Cathedral of St. Paul's, which he set on Ludgate Hill, the centre of the ancient city, where one church had succeeded another through the cen-

turies and where, some said, the Romans had once built a temple to Diana.

"The cathedral was lofty enough," says his son, "to be discerned at sea eastward and at Windsor westward; but our air, frequently hazy, prevents those distant views, except when the sun shines out after a shower of rain has washed down the clouds of sea-coal smoke that hang over the city, for so many thousand fires are kindled every morning besides glasshouses, breweries and foundries, every one of which emits a blacker smoke than twenty houses."

This cathedral, built in the classical style, that is after the manner of the Italians, with its wonderful dome, bearing the golden cross upon the golden sphere, was to be a mark for all men, whether they approached the city by the shining river way or by the great roads, east, west, north and south.

Wren also planned the new and dignified palace of Hampton Court, built in red brick and surrounded by green lawns. The rooms within were wainscoted with oak, the ceilings were painted, and the French iron master, Tijou, designed the beautiful gates on the grand staircase, and those at the entrance to the garden, a fitting portal to such a palace.

Near this building Wren lived when he was old, watching it grow in beauty, but once a year he made a pilgrimage to the cathedral, still unfinished, and sat beneath its dome, which was the most majestic in the world. His body was buried there and above it is written: "*Lector, si monumentum requiris circumspice*" —if you seek his memorial, look around you.

Wren's pupil, Hawksmoor, designed several fine churches in the Roman style, and among them St. Mary's Woolnoth, near Lombard Street; and Gibbs built St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand and Clement Danes, near the Law Courts.

Many stately houses in stone and brick, in the new style, were erected in the squares for

the merchants making money in the trade overseas, and for the nobility, who entertained in a costly way and who loved the gay life of the city. In their wainscoted drawing-rooms, with painted ceilings, lit by many candles and



CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

fragrant with the perfume of flowers, the wits assembled and beautiful ladies in silk and patches played cards, danced or chatted about their neighbours, the opera and the play and the latest news from the wars.

QUESTION.

What changes were made in building in London after the Great Fire ?

CHAPTER XXVI.

DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE.

LONG ago, Roger Bacon had said that he knew a way to bring the sun, moon, and stars near, but he must have kept his secret very well, for it was many years before other people discovered it.

Galileo, who lived in Italy from 1564 to 1642, heard in Padua, where he was working, that the Dutch were making telescopes, and, after thinking about it for a night, he saw how it could be done. He fitted a convex lens in one end of a leaden tube and a concave lens in the other. When it was finished he presented the instrument to the Doge of Venice, sitting in the midst of the council. All were much pleased with it.

When Galileo had made some improvements, he could see with its help the spots on the sun, the hills and valleys on the moon, and the satellites of Jupiter.

He believed and taught that the earth moved round the sun, and he was summoned before the Pope and cardinals to say that this was not true. Legend tells us that when he had obeyed and was rising from his knees, he was heard to murmur, "Nevertheless, it does move."

Isaac Newton, who lived in England from 1642 to 1727, was able to show the mistakes

that were made in reckoning distances because of the curve of the glasses. Then, the telescope became a very useful instrument, and the observatory was built at Greenwich.

Newton found out many secrets of colour and light. He was the first to explain the force of gravity, which makes falling objects drop to the earth. It is said that he thought of it when he was watching the apples falling from a tree in the garden.

He said that there were so many wonders in the world that we knew nothing about, that he felt like a little boy who had been playing on the seashore and had found one or two shells smaller or prettier than the rest, while all the time he could hear the ocean where all the secrets would be found for the seeking.

Among those at work on some of these secrets was Robert Boyle. "His greatest delight was chemistry. He had, at his sister's in Oxford, a noble laboratory and several servants, prentices to him, to look to it. He was charitable to ingenious men that were in want, and foreign chemists had large proof of his bounty, for he would not spare for cost to get any rare secret."

Jonathan Goddard, physician to Oliver Cromwell, had a laboratory at Gresham House, in London, where he kept a man to grind glasses for telescopes, and men of science gathered twice a week to talk of their experiments, until

the house was seized for the use of the soldiers in the Civil War.

When Charles II returned, the club met again under the name of the Royal Society—

Their learned speculations
And all their constant occupations
To measure and to weigh the air
And turn a circle to a square.

Doctors came from the Royal College of Physicians, founded by Henry VIII, and Christopher Wren, who was one of the best mathematicians of the time, was a member. John Evelyn, who wrote a diary of those eventful days, was often to be found at these meetings.

People mocked at them for wasting their time in weighing air, but this proved to be the beginning of great inventions, for—

Whosoever is master of weight,
Is master of force ;
Whosoever is master of water,
Is master of both.

So thought the Marquess of Worcester, who spent his life working at this problem.

In 1655 he wrote some notes of a hundred inventions he had made, and among them he described “a way how to make a boat work itself against wind and tide, yea both without the help of man or beast ; yet so that the wind or tide, though directly opposite, shall force the ship or boat against itself ; and in no point of

the compass, but it shall be as effectual, as if the wind were in the pupp, or the stream actually with the course it is to steer, according to which the oars shall row, and necessary motions work and move towards the desired port or point of the compass."

He knew how to make an engine "portable in one's pocket, which may be carried and fastened on the inside of the greatest ship, and at any appointed minute, though a week after, either of day or night, it shall irrecoverably sink that ship."

He spent £9,000 in building a house in Vauxhall, and £50,000 in making experiments there and setting up his water-commanding engine. This engine was made after many years' labour and experience, and so contrived "that a child's force bringeth up a hundred foot high an incredible quantity of water, even 2 ft. diameter, so naturally that the work will not be heard even in the next room, and with so great ease and geometrical symmetry, that though it work day and night from one end of the year to the other, it will not require 40 shillings reparation to the whole engine, nor hinder one's day-work." He says: "I may boldly call it the most stupendous work in the world: not only with little charge to drain all sorts of mines and furnish cities with water, though never so high seated, as well to keep them sweet, running through several streets,

and so performing the work of scavengers, as well as furnishing the inhabitants with sufficient water for their private occasions.”

An engine was devised by Newcomen, in 1710, for pumping water out of the mines, and this saved the mine owners many thousands of pounds and made it possible to dig the mines deeper than before.

Papin, a Huguenot doctor, made an engine worked by steam, fixed it in a boat and launched it on one of the rivers in Germany. All went well until he met a group of angry peasants, who broke the boat in pieces before him. It was from such beginnings that the power of steam was discovered and the design of a steam engine was made.

Doctors in Italy had for some time been making a study of the human body. This was more difficult than studying the bodies of animals.

Dr. Harvey, who lived from 1578 to 1657, learned many things in Italy. He found out the way the heart worked. People had known that the blood moved, but they had not known that it came from the heart and went back to the heart again. If Harvey had had a microscope, he might have found out other secrets too.

The tiniest object under a raindrop shows all its lines clearly. When the glass blowers were able to make a piece of glass like a raindrop in shape, then some of the hidden things the

unaided eye cannot see were revealed. The Dutch had a great trade in grinding glasses for microscopes, and many other discoveries soon followed when these were used.

It was about this time, also, that men began to study plants and fishes.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the importance of the discoveries made in science in this period ?
2. Which of them has been of greatest benefit to mankind ? Give arguments in support of your selection.
3. Why was Galileo summoned before the Pope and Cardinals to say it was not true that the earth moved round the sun ?
4. Mention some of the benefits that have resulted from the discovery that glass magnifies images of objects.

BOOKS TO READ.

Makers of Science, by O. B. Hart.

Science in Everyday Life, by McDougall.



CHAPTER XXVII.

FREEDOM TO WORSHIP.

CHARLES II had good cause for disliking the Puritans, because they had overthrown his family, and he desired in his heart to help the Roman Catholics, for he had received only kindness from them when he was driven into exile among his mother's people. When the Puritans pressed him for freedom to worship as they wished, he always urged that this same freedom should be given to the Roman Catholics, whom they so heartily disliked.

In 1661 the Parliament decreed that no one should become a town councillor or an alderman unless he took the Sacrament according to the order in the Prayer Book. In the next year no clergyman was allowed to keep his benefice unless he consented to all that was in the Prayer Book. There were 2,000 who preferred to lose their livings. Two years later it was forbidden to hold any public meeting for worship, except according to the rites in the Prayer Book. There was a fine of £5 to be paid by anyone over 16 years of age who offended against this rule once, £10 for the second time; and if he dared to do it again he was to be transported to any of the settlements, except Virginia and New England, where he would have found men in sympathy with him.

In 1665 any clergyman who had not taken an oath to be loyal to the Church of England and the King was forbidden to come, except on a journey, within five miles of a town or borough or place where services were held. The penalty for disobedience was £40. This



JAMES II.

meant that no nonconformist minister might keep a school or hold a cure or even follow a calling.

“Many of the ministers, being afraid to lay down the ministry after they had been ordained into it, preached to such as would hear them in fields and private houses till they were cast into jail, where many perished.” During the plague some came to London to take the places of the clergy who had fled.

After the passing of the Act of Indulgence in 1671, a licence was granted to any who wished to hold special services.

It was decreed by the Habeas Corpus Act in 1679 that no suspected person should be kept in prison without a trial. This was a great safeguard for the liberties of the people.

James II was a Roman Catholic, but when he was crowned he promised to protect all Protestants. He did not keep his promise.

When there was a Protestant rising in the south-west, he sent the cruellest of all men, Judge Jefferies, to punish the rebels. The Covenanters in Scotland were so harried by Graham of Claverhouse that they took refuge in the hills and worshipped in the caves. Many of them suffered torture and death for their creed.

James II tried to put Roman Catholics into all the high places in the church, in the universities, and in the state. He received the Papal messenger at the Court, against the custom of the land since the Reformation. He gave the Duke of Norfolk the sword of state to carry before him as he went to Mass. The Duke stopped at the entrance to the chapel.

"Your father would have gone farther," said the King.

"Your Majesty's father was the better man and he would not have gone so far," said the Duke.

The Duke of Somerset was ordered to introduce the Pope's ambassador.

"I am advised that I cannot obey your Majesty without breaking the law," said the Duke.

"Do you not know that I am above the law?" said the King angrily.

"Your Majesty may be, but I am not," came the answer.

In 1688 he ordered the clergy to read a Declaration of Indulgence from the pulpits. Only four did so in London and their congregations left at the first words. Seven bishops had sent a letter to the King, declining to obey him in this matter.

"It is the standard of rebellion," said James.

They were deprived of their sees and sent to the Tower. Even the sentinels knelt for a blessing as they entered the gates of their prison, and so great was the indignation of the people, that the jury acquitted them of the charges made against them, though they had been chosen for their work because they were willing to take the King's side in the matter.

James heard the shout of joy that went up from the camp when the news was received.

"What is that?" said he.

"It is nothing, only the soldiers are glad that the Bishops are acquitted," was the answer.

"Do you call that nothing?" said James.

Long and fierce had been the struggle which led men to respect and tolerate many different ways of worshipping God.

QUESTIONS.

1. Why did the people resist James II's desire to grant indulgence?
2. How did the Nonconformists suffer from the Acts passed after the Restoration of the Stuarts?

CHAPTER XXVIII.

WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE.

JAMES II had burned his papers in Whitehall and was passing down the Thames in a wherry in the year 1688. As he went, he dropped the great seal of England into the river. A fisherman found it in his net another day, when he was dragging the waters.

The King was on his way to Ireland, seeking an army. He had ruled for four years (1685-1688), and in that time men had begun to fear what he might do, for he desired to make himself the chief judge in the land.

Then the Parliament asked William, Prince of Orange to come over to take the crown. William was the ruler of Holland and his wife was his cousin Mary, daughter of James II. They promised in the Declaration of Right, which they signed, to rule according to the law of the land.

It was declared that it was not lawful for the King to keep a standing army without the



WILLIAM, PRINCE OF
ORANGE.

consent of Parliament, so every year the supplies were granted for one year only.

It was not lawful for the King to levy money without the consent of Parliament. William III received his revenue for four years and after that it was granted year by year only. It was not lawful for the King to set aside laws or to dispense with them, as James II had claimed to do, and all subjects had a right to petition the King.

Members of Parliament were to be elected freely and to have the right to speak freely in debate, but it was yet some time before all the members of the commonwealth were represented in Parliament.

"For the safety of the realm," so ran the words of this declaration, "no Roman Catholic should possess the crown." This had been added in bitterness of heart, after the long struggle and in remembrance of the tyranny of James II.

An Act of Toleration was passed soon afterwards, which allowed all who believed in the Trinity to worship freely, though the old laws against dissenters remained on the books. There was no more persecution, but there was a long struggle yet to come before all churches could claim to be equal in privilege.

Freedom was granted to the press in 1695. This was very important, because all who could read were then able to know what others

thought of the conduct of public affairs and many other matters which concerned their welfare. The Stationers' Company of London had been formed in 1557, and no one who did not belong to this company could then print without a special licence. An author paid 6d. to have his name registered, when they consented to the publication of his book.

Parliament had set up a committee of examination in 1641, which was to take the place of the Archbishops and the Bishops, who had examined all books before they were published. Milton had pleaded that the press should be free.



BISHOP OF THE PERIOD.

"The Reformation," he wrote, "was begun in Europe by an Englishman (meaning Wycliffe). Now a second reformation is beginning and again the opportunity of leading it is offered to England. Is it the result of all their labours that the people for whom they work are so unprincipled that the whiff of every new pamphlet can stagger them out of their catechism?"

He saw the country full of men "quietly following great thoughts."

“The forges of the armourers are not busier than the brains of toilers for truth. While the temple is in building the stones must be hewn in many shapes.”

This freedom to print was won in the great revolution, which had taken place without bloodshed. The King in Parliament now ruled the land and his subjects had new rights and liberties, which they had to learn to use.

The Bank of England was opened in this reign in 1694. Until then, it had been the custom for the goldsmiths to guard gold in their cellars. There were many men's savings stored in this way. They were secured in strong coffers, clasped with bands of iron, and night watchmen were always on duty. Since the gold mines in Peru and Mexico had been worked, there was so much gold in the world that it could not be kept in this way.

The Bank of England promised to lend the Parliament money, on condition that they could hold these savings for the citizens and lend them out to merchants and princes for a sum of money or interest.

Most people were willing to put their money in the Bank, because they thought it would be quite safe there. The bankers had promised to keep a large sum of gold in their cellars always, in case anyone needed some in a hurry, and the rest they lent out to those who would give

interest for it and who had a good character for paying debts.

Thus it became impossible for the Stuarts to come back to rule, because everyone thought a Stuart prince would close the Bank of England and all would lose what they had saved. The Bank had such a good name or credit with foreigners, that merchants were as glad to take their notes or promises to pay as to have gold in their hands, because they knew that at any minute they could get gold instead of the promises, if they wished. Indeed, they found it more convenient to trade with notes than with gold coins, because they could carry large sums in a pocket book and would not have to hire a guard for the road on a journey, or ship gold to and fro across the seas.

So trade flourished because of this new device, and in due course a number of other banks were established.

QUESTIONS.

1. Explain the meaning of the poem "The Vicar of Bray." (See p. 217.)
2. What do you understand by the "Freedom of the Press"? Is this freedom ever abused?
3. What difference did the founding of the Bank of England make to traders?
4. Write an essay on "The Usefulness of Banks."

BOOKS TO READ.

The Courtship of Morrice Buckler, by A. E. W. Mason.
Lorna Doone, by Blackmore.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TRADE WARS.

THERE had been great changes in industry. By a law passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was forbidden to cut down trees measuring "one foot in the stub, within 14 miles of the sea, or any river or stream, for fuel or for forging iron." The price of charcoal rose so high that the dyers and brewers in London began to use coal at once. This was brought from Newcastle in flat bottomed keels, made at Norwich. The Queen, who lived in the palace hard by, complained bitterly that she was "greatly grieved and annoyed with the taste and smoke of the sea coals."

The potters in Staffordshire were obliged to carry the coal from the pit mouth to their ovens, and the iron workers were in danger of starving, until Dud Dudley discovered, in 1619, a way of coking coal, which made it possible to use it for forging and so to make iron goods more quickly and more cheaply. So the coal mines were dug deeper to supply the new demand, in addition to the cargoes sent on 400 boats every year to France.

The settlers in the new lands were wanting to buy many things in Europe and to sell also. They could get the best cloth in England, and they wanted cheap iron goods of all kinds,

pots, pans, kettles, knives and tools, earthenware jugs, basins, mugs and dishes, glass bottles, and window panes. They could buy linen in London, which was brought from Ireland or Russia, silk from France and Italy, calicoes, chintz, and muslins from the East. They had tobacco, leather, sugar, and drugs to offer in exchange.

So the English, French and Dutch became rivals in trade everywhere. They were doing business in India, China, Russia, and the Levant, side by side, and their ships passed one another upon the oceans, east and west. There was war between these nations for many years.

The following verse of a song, written at Sea in 1665 by the Earl of Dorset the night before an engagement with the Dutch, and addressed to "all you ladies now on land," shows a sailor's views on love and war during these fighting days—

"Let wind and weather do its worst,
Be you to us but kind ;
Let Dutchmen vapour, and Spaniards curse,
No sorrow shall we find ;



SAMUEL PEPYS.

'Tis then no matter how things go,
Or who's our friend, or who's our foe,
With a fa, la, la, la, la."

In the days of Charles II, the Dutch grew so bold that they entered the river Medway and burned the shipping lying there. Mr. Samuel Pepys had great vexation and trouble in getting the English fleet ready for service. When the Dutch were overcome, they gave up their settlement in America, called New Amsterdam. The English renamed it New York, in honour of the Duke of York, the King's brother.

William III was ruler of Holland and England. He feared the might of the French King, Louis XIV, for that monarch had cast envious eyes over the border and had longed to take possession of all the lands as far as the River Rhine. Moreover, he had given help to King James II. So William made war upon him for seven years from 1689-1697.

Battles were fought at—

Beachy Head, 1690. Steinkirk, 1692.

La Hogue, 1692. Neewinden, 1693.

At the end the King of France agreed to say that William was the rightful King of England. This he did in the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697.

Queen Anne made war on France for eleven years, 1702-1713; for in 1702 James II died, and Louis XIV declared the Old Pretender to be heir to the English crown. He also claimed the Spanish throne at this time for his own

grandson, and with the kingdom of Spain went all the Spanish dominions in the New World. So it happened that the counsellors of Queen Anne began to fear the ambitions of the French more than ever. They remembered the advice of Cardinal Wolsey and tried to keep the balance of power by joining the Austrians, who claimed the kingdom of Spain also. This war was named the War of the Spanish Succession. Armies were sent into the Netherlands, and there Marlborough won great fame by the victories at—

Blenheim, 1704.

Oudenarde, 1708.

Ramillies, 1706.

Malplaquet, 1709.

The soldiers were proud to ride behind him into battle,

His breast was all one blaze of stars, his wrists were
ruffed with lace,
The wind blew back his scented hair and showed his
splendid face ;
With your permission, gentlemen of the English
cavalry,
Myself will lead you to the charge—sound trumpet,
charge ! said he.
And calm as in the hunting field, he wheeled his
chestnut round,
And all the line behind him leapt forward with a
bound.

When peace was made at Utrecht in 1713,
the British received—

Gibraltar, Hudson Bay, Acadia, and Newfoundland, and the right to trade in slaves with the Spaniards in America.

In the days of George II there was war with France again, for the French King had succeeded in taking the Spanish dominions for his grandson and now threatened to overthrow the Austrians. This war was named the War of the Austrian Succession, for the British fought to defend the rights of Maria Theresa, the Empress of Austria. It lasted eight years, from 1742–1748. Battles were fought at—

Dettingen, 1743 ; Fontenoy, 1745 ;

and when peace was made at Aix-la-Chapelle, there were no gains for either side.

Not long after, in 1756, the French and British joined in the Seven Years War, for the French were rivals still in trade in all parts of the world. The Earl of Chatham urged the people of England to make every sacrifice for victory. "I will win America for us in Germany," he said, for the King of Prussia was a great ally. He hated the French and the Austrians, who had now joined them, and could marshal strong armies. This time the battles were fought on land and sea, in Europe, Canada, and India, at—

Plassey, 1756.

Quiberon Bay, 1759.

Quebec, 1759.

Wandewash, 1760.

Minden, 1759.

At the end, by the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, Great Britain had gained Canada and all the factories in India save one, but she also had

heavy debts to pay. The French King had lost his power and the French merchants their markets.

QUESTIONS.

1. Make a time chart showing the chief battles and treaties between 1690-1783.
2. Make a map showing the battle grounds.

BOOKS TO READ.

Deeds that Won the Empire, by Fitchett.

The Seats of the Mighty, by G. Parker.

The Bravest of the Brave, by Henty.



CHAPTER XXX.

THE UNION OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

THE Scots had their own Parliament in Edinburgh and managed their own affairs. Scotland was a poor country. Many had just put their money into a scheme for sending Scotsmen to trade at the Isthmus of Panama in Central America. They thought of cutting a canal across the narrow neck of land to make it easier to barter with the merchants of the east, for if ships could come through the isthmus without unloading, it would save the long journey round Cape Horn.

The climate proved to be unhealthy, and the Spaniards hard by were not friendly. As fast as men dug, the shifting sand covered the channel again. It could not be done with the simple tools they had.

So the plan failed and many Scots were ruined, for they had put all their small savings into it. It was a bad time for trade, also, for the taxes were high when they sold goods to the English, and the English did not want to buy their cattle, coal, and linen, which were the chief things they had for sale.

In 1707 the two Parliaments were united. The Scots agreed to send forty-five members to sit in the English House of Commons and sixteen

peers, whom they chose, to sit in the House of Lords. Though the people of Edinburgh did not like giving up their ancient Parliament, they were glad of the help the English gave them. They could now trade freely wherever the English traded, and share their profits.

Then, the white cross of St. Andrew was found with the red cross of St. George on the Union Jack.

Still there were many who loved the house of Stuart, and would have been glad to see them rule in Edinburgh again.

In 1715 the Earl of Mar, who was called "Bobbing John," because he had changed sides so often, called a hunting match at Braemar. When the chieftains were gathered together, they declared the Old Pretender, the son of James II, who lived in France, to be King of Scotland and England.

All the enemies of the House of Argyll were glad to follow him, for the hatred they bore to the clan of the Campbells. No one was quite clear who gained the victory at the Battle of Sheriffmuir, but the poet sang,

Some say that we wan, .
 Some say that they wan,
 Some say that nane wan at a', man ;
 But o' ae thing I'm sure
 That at Sheriffmuir
 A battle there was that I saw, man ;
 And we ran and they ran,
 And they ran and we ran,
 And we ran and they ran awa', man.

The Pretender landed after the battle. He was dull and spoke little, and the people were disappointed in him. He had come too late, and he soon went away again.

His followers in England were captured and some were executed. The Countess of Nithsdale, when she heard her husband was in the Tower, took horse in the north and rode to London, though it was winter time and the snow in some places so deep that the horse was covered to the girth. She dressed her husband in the clothes of her waiting maid and so he escaped.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the history of : (a) the titles of the King on a penny ; and (b) the crosses on the Union Jack ?
2. What did each country gain by the Union ?

BOOKS TO READ.

Rob Roy, by Sir W. Scott.

Waverley, by Sir W. Scott.

Catriona, by R. L. Stevenson.



THE TOWER OF LONDON.

CHAPTER XXXI.

WHIGS AND TORIES.

THERE were two parties in the country, the Tories and the Whigs. The Tories were those who would have liked the Stuarts to come back again and they held to the Church of England. They did not want changes. The Whigs had asked William of Orange to be King of England. The Puritans were Whigs, and they thought that a King could not rule without a Parliament.

George I (1714-1727) was the nephew of Prince Rupert, and he came from Hanover to rule in England when Queen Anne died. He could only speak German, so he found it very dull to sit in council, and he did not always understand what was said.

Thus it happened that the chief minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robert Walpole, sat at the head of the table when the King did not come. He was then called Prime Minister, or first minister in the State.

He held meetings of all the chief officers, the treasurer and secretaries, in a small room, called a cabinet, and the meetings were called cabinet councils.

The Whigs and Tories could not agree on many matters, so it came about that the Prime Minister and the chief officers in the kingdom were all of one party and made the plans for

governing. They kept their meetings secret, and if any man did not agree with the rest about an important matter he left the cabinet.

When the plans were made, they were taken to the Houses of Parliament, where both parties could say what they thought. When the votes went against the cabinet in the House, then the

party gave up all the chief offices and the King asked the other side to take their places.

There were many fine speakers in the House in those days. It was said when the Earl of Chatham or Charles James Fox spoke, you could have heard a handkerchief drop.



PITT, EARL OF
CHATHAM.

The Commons met in a small room arranged with seats in tiers, facing one another, and covered with green cloth. The Speaker of the House had a high chair at the end of the room. There were galleries all round for visitors.

The members would eat nuts and oranges or any fruit that was in season. They constantly went in and out, booted and spurred, with great-coats on, as though they were going on a journey. Each time any man left the room he solemnly bowed to the Speaker.

When the members of the House wanted a

good orator to go on speaking, they used to shout—

“Go on ! Go on !”

When the question was to be put to the vote, then the Speaker in the chair said—

“Those who are for the question are to say aye, and those who are against it, no !”

Then all shouted together, some “aye” and some “no.”

Then the Speaker said—

“The ayes have it,” or “The noes have it,” but that was only the signal for the counting to begin. All the members shouted to the visitors in the gallery to leave the room while the votes were taken. When they returned, jostling and pushing one another into the gallery, they heard whether the ayes had it or the noes had it, and the number of votes.

There were shorthand writers in the gallery, trying to make notes of some of the speeches for the weekly newspapers.

The ministers were as much troubled about finding money as Charles I and Cromwell had been. When they could think of no new taxes, they borrowed money which they never paid back again, only the interest on it every year. This was the beginning of the National Debt, which grew larger and larger every year.

QUESTION.

What changes have been made in the Houses of Parliament since the days of George III ?

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE 'FORTY-FIVE.

It was the year 1745 when the Young Pretender, son of the Old Pretender, landed with seven men in Scotland to claim the throne of his fathers.



SOLDIER OF
PERIOD.

He had promised to bring an army with him, but he had not been able to get one. However, he soon won all hearts, for he had some of the charm of his ancestors, Charles I and Mary, Queen of Scots. Though it was a risky enterprise, men liked courage.

Cameron, of Lochiel, advised the Prince to go back to France, but he answered—

“In a few days with the few friends that I have, I will erect the Royal Standard and proclaim to the people of Britain that Charles Stuart is come over to claim the crown of his ancestors, to win it or to perish in the attempt, and Lochiel, who my father has often told me was our firmest friend, may stay at home and learn from the newspapers the fate of his Prince.”

Lochiel was greatly moved, and answered—

“No, I will share the fate of my Prince,” and he was followed by many chieftains.



OLD LAWN MARKET, EDINBURGH.

The Prince summoned Edinburgh to surrender and entered the town when the gate happened to be open. He was proclaimed King in the market place, and held a ball that night at Holyrood Castle.

He fought against the English outside the city. The Prince led his men.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have flung away the scabbard; and with God's assistance, I don't doubt of making you a free and happy people."

The English army fled and the general was the first to bring the news to the town of Berwick,

Sir John then into Berwick rode,
Just as the deil had been his guide;
Given him the world he wouldn'a stayed,
T' have foughten the boys in the morning.
Said the Berwickers unto Sir John,
"O, what's become of all your men?"
"In faith," says he, "I dinna ken,
I left them a' this morning."

Says Lord Mark Carr, "Ye are na blate
To bring us the news o' your ain defeat,
I think you deserve the back o' the gate;
Get out o' my sight this morning."

Then the Prince marched into England, but there were not many ready to join him. When the news reached London that he was at Derby, everyone rushed to take their money out of the Bank of England, for fear lest it should be lost. The Bank paid it out in sixpences to gain time,

because there was not enough gold in the cellars to pay everyone.

Then the Prince reluctantly returned to Scotland. He rode alone in the rear of his army in great disappointment.

The English army was on the march and pursued him to the highlands. There, in snow and sleet, the Prince's followers had to seek a battle, for the only food they carried was a biscuit a day for each.

At Culloden Moor they were defeated and scattered. No mercy was shown. They were hunted to death among the hills, or died of starvation. £30,000 was offered for the capture of the Prince, but not a man was found who would betray him.

Flora Macdonald dressed him up as her maid Betty and journeyed with him to Skye, and there he was rescued by a French boat. Many of his followers were executed and some went into exile,

To my true King I offered free from stain
Courage and faith, vain faith and courage vain.
For him I threw lands, honours, wealth away,
And one dear hope, that was more prized than they.
For him I languished in a foreign clime
Gray haired with sorrow in my manhood's prime !

QUESTION.

Why was the rising of the Forty-five a failure ?

BOOKS TO READ.

The Master of Ballantrae, by R. L. Stevenson.

Kidnapped, by R. L. Stevenson.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

TRADE IN THE WEST.

THE French had discovered Canada, and had settled in the regions round about the river St. Lawrence. They called it New France.

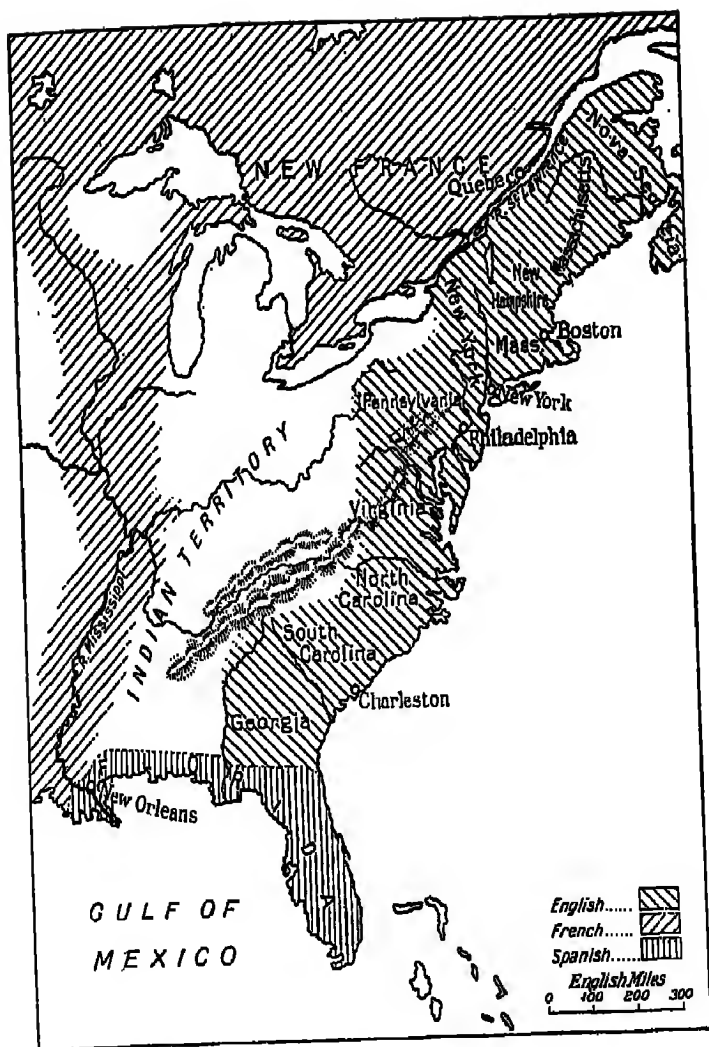
The Jesuits went there to teach the Red Indians, and the traders went to barter for skins. Gentlemen sought adventure, and masons, smiths, carpenters, and wheelwrights found plenty of work.

It was a rich land. The seas were full of fish and there were forests of oak and elm and birch. There were mines of coal, iron, copper, and silver. The beaver was to be trapped by the Great Lakes, and foxes, wolves, martens, and squirrels were caught in the woods. The elk, the deer, and the buffalo wandered in vast herds over the plains, and their hides were valuable in Europe.

Every spring the canoemen brought their cargoes of skins to Montreal after the winter hunt. Thither also came the Indian chiefs to barter their furs for blankets, knives, and kettles.

The Governor lived at the fort at Quebec. It was built on the heights overlooking the river St. Lawrence, and seemed quite secure from any foe.

Charles II gave a charter to the Great



SETTLEMENTS IN NORTH AMERICA IN 1759.

Company to trade in Hudson Bay in 1670. Prince Rupert was a member, and two of the most skilful French traders, who had travelled many thousands of miles in Canada, joined the company to give their help and advice.

Six forts were built on the shores of Hudson Bay, and the Northern Indians came in the



WOLFE.

spring-time to sell their skins to the English at these posts. Once a year, the English ships entered the bay to bring stores to the forts, and to carry back the packs of furs in time for the autumn sales in London.

Although the French were annoyed at the English for intruding into

the trade which had proved so profitable, yet so vast was the country that there was no need for either to come into conflict with the other. Their mutual jealousy increased, however, as their possessions grew.

In 1756 there broke out between these (the British and the French) the war which is known as the Seven Years War. The British started badly, and the outlook was most unpromising. Then William Pitt took up the helm of state, and it was chiefly through the confidence that he inspired everywhere that Great Britain

triumphantly overcame her difficulties and brought this war to a successful conclusion.

Victory followed victory for the British, and later Wolfe was sent to capture Quebec. He sailed up the river St. Lawrence and came to the city. For months he waited for a chance to take it. There was no way to reach it save by a narrow goat track up the face of the cliff, for the city was built on the heights.

One by one, the soldiers passed silently up this way by night, and when dawn broke the French looked out to see the English before their gates.

The French, led by Montcalm, came forth to do battle. They had been taken by surprise, but the struggle was fierce and long. Both commanders died that day, but the victory was with the British. So Canada passed from the French to the British in 1759.

The Red Indians had loved the French and were not soon consoled. The chiefs addressed the merchants whom they had captured, in these words—

“Englishmen, we are informed that our father, the King of France, is old and infirm, and that, being tired with making war upon your nation, he is fallen asleep. During his sleep, you have taken advantage of him and possessed yourselves of Canada . . .

“Englishmen, although you have conquered the French, you have not conquered us! We

are not your slaves. These lakes, these woods and mountains were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance and we will part with them to none . . . You ought to know that He, the Great Spirit, Master of Life, has provided food for us in the spacious lakes or on these woody mountains."

Trade soon began again, for the Indians could not live without the things the white men had taught them to use. A new company of merchants was formed in Montreal.

Traders pushed their way into unknown lands, into the hunting grounds of many nations to buy skins. They built trading forts upon the rivers. They discovered the fertile plains, and through many perils they passed to the Rocky Mountains and the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

The Red Indians vanished. They died from the hardships of their life, from small-pox and from the "fire water" the white men sold them at the forts.

QUESTIONS.

1. How did a clerk in the Hudson Bay Company spend his days? (*See* p. 221.)
2. Describe the cargo on board the ships sailing for Hudson Bay.

BOOK TO READ.

Trade in the East and West, by F. L. Bowman and E. Roper. *Source Book*, published by Sheldon Press.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

TRADE IN THE EAST.

THE East India Company had a charter to trade in the East from Queen Elizabeth in 1601. A market was opened in Leadenhall, stores were built in India, and the old ships lying in the Thames were bought for this business.

The Dutch had already thousands of vessels sailing to and fro every year. They brought back cinnamon, nutmegs, pepper, cloves, saltpetre for gunpowder, and carpets.

Samuel Pepys tells us that, one day in 1660, he took a dish of tea in a coffee house, and it was the first time he had tasted it. He also says the company sent a present of 2 lb. 2 oz. of China tea to the King. Then it became the fashion to drink tea and much was brought into the country.

Still more important was the trade in calicoes or calicuts, which came from Calcutta, in printed cottons or chintz, which was used for bed spreads, in muslins, which were the finest in the world, so fine that if they were stretched upon the grass in the dew you could not see them.

There began to be great complaints among the makers of silken and woollen goods in England, that the East India Company's trade would ruin them. The ladies of fashion were

wearing these cotton fabrics, which before had been thought fit only for servants or for coverings on furniture.

The Company had built three forts in India, one at Madras on the eastern shore, where the Indians came to barter their goods from Ceylon and the great plains, one at Bombay in the west, and one at Calcutta, whither the traders carried the riches of Bengal.

In and out all day the merchants passed from dawn till sunset, and there was as much noise in the hall as if it had been a fair.

In these factories the English servants kept accounts and made exchanges. Apprentices were chosen because they had a good handwriting, and it was said in their school report that "they had obeyed in all things without murmuring."

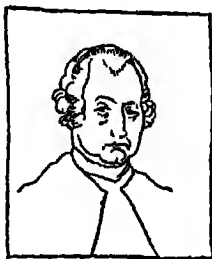
The clerks were obliged to live within the gates of the fort and to keep very strict rules. They had to be indoors by sunset every night, and obey the President at all times.

Each man had the hope that he might one day become President himself and receive the honours due to a prince. Then the guards would march before him and the trumpets would sound, and he would treat with ambassadors and kings.

At the time when there was war between the French and the British everywhere, Robert Clive, a clerk in the Company at Madras, who

had not been long in India, marched with 200 clerks and 300 natives to take the capital city of the south, Arcot. It was held by French and natives.

On his way Clive was overtaken by a terrible thunderstorm, and when he reached the city the French and Indians opened the gates to him, for the bravery he had shown in marching through such weather. Then, together they defended the place against the French for fifty days, and lived upon rice and rice water. Then peace was made and the French lost all trade in the south.



CLIVE.

It happened that the ruler of Bengal made an attack on Calcutta. He hoped to find great wealth stored in the Company's fort, and in his disappointment he drove the Company's servants into prison. One hundred and forty were put in a room so small that, in the morning, only twenty-three were found alive. This was called the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756).

Robert Clive was sent with 3,000 soldiers to punish the Prince. When the Indian army had been on the field an hour it was seized with panic, and 68,000 men were scattered. This was the Battle of Plassey, in 1757, and after it the East India Company became ruler of

Bengal, a province larger than Great Britain and containing more people.

So it fell to the lot of the servants of the Company to raise taxes and sit as judges in the courts, to make treaties and keep order among the hill tribes, as well as to write invoices and make bargains for calicoes and silks.



WESTMINSTER HALL IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The first Governor-General was Warren Hastings. He had spent seven years in the office at Calcutta pricing muslins. He made good changes and some wars, but he found it hard to get money for his work. So he helped himself to some of the treasure of the princesses of Oudh. He thought it reasonable, he said, because they were traitors. He also took a large sum of money from the holy city of Benares.

For these dealings he was tried in the hall at Westminster, where Strafford and Charles I had been judged. The walls were hung with scarlet. The peers of the realm were there in gold and ermine, the judges in their robes, and the ambassadors of many nations.

The trial lasted seven years and at the end of that time, Warren Hastings, an old man, heard that he was acquitted.

QUESTIONS.

1. Find out from your maps the size of India.
2. What was the importance of the East India Company?
3. What cargoes did the ships sailing from the Indian ports carry?

BOOK TO READ.

Kim, by Rudyard Kipling.



AN INDIAN RIVER SCENE.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THERE was great excitement on the quayside at Boston, in Massachusetts, in the year 1773. A thousand people had gathered there to see the ships arriving with tea from England. A party of young men painted like Red Indian braves on the warpath, with feathers in their hair and blankets wrapped about them, were ready to spring on board at any moment. They carried tomahawks and were going to throw the tea into the harbour because they would not pay the tax on it.

There had been a long quarrel about this tax. The British King and some of his ministers thought it right that these British people, who had planted new homes in the west, should pay taxes to the British treasury. They said that the money went to pay for the wars against France, and that the settlers were able to till their lands and gather harvests in peace because men in Europe were fighting their battles for them.

They tried to put a tax on the stamps that were used when lawyers made business agreements for people, but nobody would use the stamps then. Now, the King had taken off part of the tax on tea, and the tea had been thrown into the sea.

These settlers in America had often listened to the tales of John Hampden and the ship money, and some of their ancestors had been present when a king was executed because of these things.

They had no army to fight and no fleet, nor had they any money. There were thirteen states and all united, for matters were grave. The industrious Quakers from Pennsylvania sat down with the Puritans from New England, whose forefathers had sailed in the *Mayflower*, and with the Roman Catholics from Maryland. The thrifty Dutch from New York were there, and the fine gentlemen from Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia, who had great estates and kept many negroes.

On the Fourth of July, 1776, a day that is still marked by great national rejoicing in America, a Congress, formed of men sent to represent the different States, passed the Declaration of Independence, throwing off their allegiance to the British Crown. But it was carried by a bare majority of one, for many, while determined to insist on their rights, did not wish to sever the ties which bound the colonies to the mother country.

The Americans arranged to govern themselves by a Congress, made in the likeness of the British Parliament. It has not proved to be quite like it, because they wrote down what it should be that day and observed those rules

176 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

and customs. The British customs are not written down, so they may change quite easily. This is a very convenient plan.

Soldiers were drilled and an army was made by the determined General Washington. There were many quarrels and troubles but he triumphed over them.

It was a great surprise to the British people to be defied by these men. The French took the chance of doing an injury to their old enemies, and sent help to America.

The British were defeated by land and sea, and when peace was made at Versailles, in 1783, the Americans became a free nation, whose kingdom stretched to the banks of the Mississippi on the west, and to the boundary of the Great Lakes and Canada on the north.

QUESTIONS.

1. What do you know of the history of the American settlements?
2. Do you think that the Americans were right to refuse to pay taxes to Great Britain?
3. Who was General Washington? What part did he play in the history of the United States? Name any of his successors in office.
4. Do you think the British Government would insist on a Colony paying taxes to-day?

BOOKS TO READ.

- Richard Carvel*, by Churchill.
Colonial Children, No. 1, by C. H. Hart. *Source Book*, published by Macmillan.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

JOHN WESLEY AND HIS WORK.

JOHN WESLEY was born at Epworth and his father was curate there. His grandfather and his great-grandfather had both been ejected from their livings in 1662. His mother, who had a large family, taught her children when they were but a year old "to fear the rod and cry softly." At the age of five she instructed each child in turn how to read.

"The day before a child was to learn," she says, "the house was set in order, everyone's work appointed them and a charge given that none should come into the room from nine till twelve or from two till five; which, you know, were our school hours. One day was allowed the child wherein to learn its letters; and each of them did in that time know all its letters, great and small, except Molly and Nancy, who were a day and a half before they knew them perfectly,"

John Wesley studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and after a visit to Georgia, in America, he felt constrained to preach the Gospel to all men, especially to the poor, to the wasters, the prisoners, and all whom he could find in desolate and forgotten places in the great towns and in the villages also.

He recounts in his diary for 1742 how he

overtook a serious man at Newport Pagnell and fell into conversation with him. The argument grew hot, and at last the stranger said—

“You must be one of John Wesley’s followers.”



EPWORTH CHURCH.

“No,” he answered. “I am John Wesley himself.”

“Upon which,” writes Wesley, “he would gladly have run away outright. But, being the better mounted of the two, I kept close to his side and endeavoured to show him his heart till we came into the street of Northampton.”

So strong were his arguments that John

Wesley would persuade men, almost in spite of themselves, to lead more purposeful lives and to care for those weaker than themselves. It was on a visit to George Whitfield, the preacher, at Bristol in 1739, that Wesley first took to field preaching.

"I could scarce reconcile myself at first," he says, "to this strange way of preaching in the fields, of which George Whitfield set me an example on Sunday; having been all my life (till very lately) so tenacious of every point relating to decency and order, that I should have thought the saving of souls almost a sin if it had not been done in a church."



JOHN WESLEY.

Vast crowds waited for him in most places, and his clear, strong voice did not always carry to all who would gladly have listened to him, and who had often come from far to hear him. Sometimes there were as many as 25,000 at a meeting. No building could ever have held them, and some would not have thought of entering a church to hear him speak. Occasionally there were hostile folk in these meetings, but they were soon drawn to listen or turned away by his ardent followers.

Some of his thoughts you will find in the fine hymns which he and his brother wrote and that are still in use.

Wesley was the greatest traveller of his time. For forty years he made some 8,000 miles a year. He would ride seventy miles or so and preach three times on the same day. He went mostly on horseback, riding on the easy roads with a loose rein, a book in his hand. He passed unscathed through many dangers and in all weathers. In his diary, we hear of him crossing the fells in midwinter and emerging on the other side crusted with ice and snow. In the Fenland, he complained that the high road was under water.

"We Fenmen," was the answer, "are not afraid of a little mud."

At the age of eighty-three, he was crossing the sands at St. Ives in a coach, when the tide overtook him.

"Take the sea, take the sea," he shouted to the bewildered driver. The horses were swimming in the water, when Wesley put his head out of the window, his white hair dripping with the spray,

"What is your name, driver?" he said.

"Peter," was the answer.

"Peter, fear not, thou shalt not sink."

The crossing was safely made and the sermon was preached that night in the little church on the other side of the bay.

When Wesley died there were 71,668 members of his society in the Old World and more in the New World, and there were no less than 550 travelling preachers. The parish priests in the Church of England, into which he had been born, were stirred to their work anew when they saw the energy of Wesley's followers. Many men and women undertook to carry some knowledge of the Bible to the factories and mines, which were already beginning to take a heavy toll of human life and joys.

Wesley had kept in his own hands the power to admit new members to the society. He appointed the stewards and helpers and talked with them when he wished. He desired that all his followers should remain in the churches, wherever they could, but in those places where it was not possible, they were obliged to have meeting houses of their own. After his time, the Methodists, as his followers called themselves, formed an independent society, with rules and an order of its own.

"All the world," John Wesley had said, "is my parish."

When Wesley died, there were great changes afoot in the social order; for James Watt had made the steam engine work, and the French people had overthrown their monarch.

QUESTION.

What do you learn of the state of the prisons from Wesley's letter to the *London Chronicle*? (See p. 222.)

PASSAGES FROM OLD BOOKS.

DEAN COLET. <i>Erasmus</i>	PAGE
THOMAS MORE. <i>Erasmus</i>	184
ERASMUS EXPLAINS WHY HE COULD NOT RETURN TO THE MONASTERY	185
DESCRIPTION OF MEXICO. <i>Sieur de Champlain</i>	187
EL DORADO. <i>Translated from a History of Spain by Walter Raleigh</i>	189
THE WEALTH OF PERU. <i>Ynca Garcilasso de Vega and Father Acosta</i>	190
THE SILVER MINES AT POTOSI. <i>Father Acosta</i>	191
THE CITY OF LIMA. <i>Peter de Cieza</i>	193
SLAVES. <i>Bishop of Chiapa</i>	195
THE COURT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. <i>William Harrison</i>	196
SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT'S END. <i>Captain Edward Haies, 1583</i>	197
THE REVENGE. <i>Walter Raleigh</i>	198
THE PASSING OF MAGELLAN STRAIT. <i>Father Acosta</i>	200
PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR A JOURNEY BY SEA. <i>William Wood</i>	201
THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS. <i>William Bradford</i>	202
A SABBATH DAY AT LITTLE GIDDING	203
THE EARL OF STRAFFORD'S DEATH	205
THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS	209
THE KING'S SPEECH TO THE LADY ELIZABETH.	210
THE MARQUESS OF WORCESTER'S WATER-COMMANDING ENGINE. <i>Mons. Sorbière</i>	211
THE FIRE OF LONDON. <i>Samuel Pepys</i>	212

PASSAGES FROM OLD BOOKS. 183

	PAGE
LONDON IN THE DAYS OF CHARLES II. <i>Macaulay</i>	215
TRAVELLING IN THE DAYS OF CHARLES II. <i>Macaulay</i>	215
WILLIAM III AND MARY. <i>Poem</i> , 1689 . . .	217
THE VICAR OF BRAY. <i>Poem</i> , 1720 . . .	217
THE YOUNG PRETENDER. <i>Old Song</i> , 1745 . . .	219
SLAVES ON THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA. <i>St. Jago de Vega</i>	220
PRICES FOR SKINS IN HUDSON BAY . . .	220
WORK AT THE FORTS IN HUDSON BAY. <i>David Thompson</i>	221
LETTER TO THE LONDON CHRONICLE. <i>John Wesley</i>	222
THE RULES OF WESLEY'S SOCIETY. <i>John Wesley</i> .	224

DEAN COLET.

“ COLET was born in London, 1466, a few months before Erasmus himself. His father was twice Lord Mayor. He was the eldest of twenty-two children, of whom he was the only survivor, tall in stature and well-looking in face. In youth, he studied theology, read Cicero and Plato, and made himself a first-rate mathematician. He went abroad, travelled in France and Italy, and kept up his studies. Returning to England, he left London, settled at Oxford and lectured on St. Paul. It was then that my acquaintance with him began, he being then thirty, I two or three months his junior. He had no degree, but the whole University, doctors and all, went to hear him. Henry VII took note of him, and made him Dean of St. Paul's. He preached every saint's day to great crowds. He cut down the household expenses, and abolished suppers and evening parties. At dinner, a boy read a chapter from Scripture. Colet takes a passage from it and discourses to the delight of all. Conversation is his chief pleasure, and he will keep it up till midnight, if he finds a companion. Me he has often taken with him in his walks, and talks all the time of Christ. He hates coarse language; furniture, dress, food, books, all clean and tidy, but plain, and he wears grey woollen when priests generally

go in purple. With the large fortune which he inherited from his father, he founded and endowed a school at St. Paul's entirely at his own costs—masters, houses, salaries, everything.

"There is an entrance examination; no boy admitted who cannot read and write. The scholars are in four classes, a compartment in the school-room for each. Above the head-master's chair is a picture of the child Christ in the act of teaching; the Father in the air above, with a scroll saying, 'Hear ye Him.' These words were put there at my suggestion. The boys salute and sing a hymn on entering and leaving. Dormitory and dining room are open and undivided, and each boy has his own place."

Erasmus.

See Chapter III.

THOMAS MORE.

"To begin with that part of him which is least known to you—in shape and stature, More is not a tall man, but not remarkably short. His complexion is fair, his face being rather blonde than pale, but with no approach to redness, except a very delicate flush which lights up the whole. His hair is auburn, inclining to black; his beard thin, his eyes a bluish grey with some sort of tinting upon them. His countenance answers to his character having an expression

of kind and friendly cheerfulness with a little air of raillery. His voice is neither loud nor excessively low but of a penetrating tone. He likes to be dressed simply, and does not wear silk or purple or gold chains except when it is not allowable to dispense with them. He seems to be born and made for friendship. One of his amusements is in observing the forms, characters and instincts of different animals. There is scarcely any kind of bird that he does not keep about his residence, and the same of other animals not quite so common, as monkeys, ferrets, weasels and the like. Beside these, if he meets with any object imported from abroad or otherwise remarkable, he is most eager to buy it, and has his house so well supplied with these objects that there is something in every room which catches your eye as you enter it, and his own pleasure is renewed every time that he sees others interested.

“He had drunk deep of good letters from his earliest years. When a young man, he applied himself to the study of Greek, but his father was so far from encouraging him in this pursuit that he withdrew his allowance and almost disowned him because he thought he was deserting the study of English law, of which he was an expert professor.

“As this excellent monarch, Henry VIII, was resolved to pack his household with learned, serious, intelligent and honest men, he especially

insisted upon having More among them. If serious affairs are in hand, no one gives wiser counsel; if it pleases the King to relax his mind with agreeable conversation, no man is better company. Difficult questions are often arising which require a grave and prudent judge; and these questions are resolved by More in such a way that both sides are satisfied. And yet no one has ever induced him to accept a present.

“He has regular hours for his prayers, which are not uttered by note but from the heart. He talks with his friends about a future life in such a way as to make you feel that he believes what he says and does not speak without the best hope. Such is More, even at Court, and there are still people who think that Christians are only to be found in monasteries!”

From a letter written by Erasmus.

See Chapter IV.

ERASMUS EXPLAINS WHY HE COULD NOT RETURN TO THE MONASTERY.

“WHAT should I gain by rejoining you? My health is still weak. I should be useless to you, and to myself it would be death. I can drink nothing but wine. I have to be nice in what I eat. Too well I know your climate and the

character of your food, to say nothing of your manners. I should die of it I know.

“You ask me if I do not wish for a quiet home, where I can rest in my old age. Plato travelled and the Apostles, especially St. Paul. I do not compare myself to them. But when I have moved about it has been for my health or my work. I have been invited to Spain, Italy, Germany, France, England and Scotland by the most distinguished people there. I am well liked at Rome. The cardinals and the present Pope treated me like a brother. I am not rich ; and I do not wish to be rich ; but I have learning, which they value in Italy, though you Netherlanders care little for it. The English bishops are proud of my acquaintance. The King writes me affectionate letters ; the Queen would have me for a tutor, and have kept me at Court if I would have consented. The Archbishop of Canterbury could not have been kinder had he been my father. He gave me a benefice and changed it at my desire for a pension. One day, he gave me 150 crowns. Other bishops gave me large sums and my Lord Mountjoy a second pension. The King and Bishop of Lincoln (Wolsey) both wish to keep me in England. Oxford and Cambridge are ready to receive me, and there is more piety and temperance in the colleges there than in any houses of religion.

“As to my writings, good judges say that I

write better than any other man living. Were I with you I could do nothing at all. The climate would disagree with me. I left you a vigorous youth. I am now a grey-headed invalid. You undertake to make me comfortable. I know not what you mean. I want no money. I have enough for health and leisure. I propose now to go to Basle to print some books. The winter I shall perhaps spend at Rome. On my return I shall perhaps pay you a visit."

Erasmus to the Prior of the Monastery.

See Chapter III.

MEXICO.

"ALL the pleasure I felt at seeing such plenty in the land was but little compared with that which I had when I beheld that beautiful city of Mexico, which I did not suppose to be so superbly built with splendid temples, palaces and fine houses; and the streets well laid out, where are seen the large and handsome shops of the merchants, full of all sorts of very rich merchandise.

"I think, as well as I can judge, that there are in the said city 12,000 to 15,000 Spanish inhabitants and six times as many Indians, who are Christians dwelling there, besides a great number of negro slaves. The city is surrounded almost on every side by a lake,

with the exception of one part, which can be cut and fortified. . . .

“Two leagues from the said city there are silver mines, which the King of Spain has let out for five millions of gold a year, and he has reserved also the right of employing a great number of slaves to get from the said mines as much as he can for his profit; and he draws besides the tenth part of all that those who rent them get, so that these mines are very good revenue to the King of Spain.”

Written in 1559, by Champlain, the French explorer, who founded Quebec.

See Chapter II.

THE GOLDEN CITY.

A DESCRIPTION of the magnificence of the Emperor of Guiana, living at Manoa, called by the Spaniards El Dorado, the golden city.

“All the vessels of his house, table, and kitchen, were of gold and silver, and the meanest of silver and copper for strength and hardness of metal. He had in his wardrobe hollow statues of gold which seemed giants, and the figures in proportion and bigness of all the beasts, birds, trees and herbs that the earth bringeth forth; and of all the fishes that the sea or waters of his kingdom breedeth. He had also ropes, budgets, chests and troughs of

gold and silver, heaps of billets of gold, that seemed wood marked out to burn. Finally, there was nothing in his country whereof he had not the counterfeit in gold. Yea, and they say, the Ingas had a garden of pleasure in an island near Puna, where they went to recreate themselves when they would take the air of the sea, which had all kinds of garden-herbs, flowers, and trees of gold and silver, an invention and magnificence till then never seen. Besides all this, he had an infinite quantity of gold and silver unwrought in Cuzco, which was lost by the death of Guascar, for the Indians hid it, seeing that the Spaniards took it and sent it into Spain."

*From a History of Spain, read by
Sir Walter Raleigh.*

See Chapter XIII.

THE WEALTH OF PERU.

"THE precious stones in Peru, in the time of the Kings Yncas, were turquoises and emeralds and much very beautiful crystal, though they knew not how to work it. The emeralds are found in the province called Manta, within the jurisdiction of Puerto Virigo. But the Spaniards, in spite of all their diligence, have never been able to discover the place where the emeralds are found in that province,

which formerly yielded the best in the whole empire. . . .

"The Indians did not look upon turquoises as so valuable as the emeralds. Pearls were not used in Peru although they were known, for the Yncas, seeing the toil and danger by which the pearls were got out of the sea, prohibited the practice, and thus pearls were not used by them. Since their time they have been obtained in such quantities and have become so common that they are used by negresses."

*Written by Ynca Garcilasso de Vega (1540-1616),
whose father was a Spanish gentleman and his
mother a princess of Peru.*

"Pearls are obtained from various parts of the Indies. They are found in greatest abundance in the South Sea, near Panama, where there are certain islands, which, for this reason, are called the Pearl Islands. But the best are obtained in the North Sea. In the year 1587 I saw, in the report of the quantity received from the Indies for the King, that 18 marks of pearls had come, besides three other boxes; and for private persons, 1,264 marks of pearls, besides 7 other bags. In other times, this quantity would have been looked upon as fabulous."

*Written by Father Acosta, Jesuit priest, who
lived at Lima in 1570.*

THE SILVER MINES AT POTOSI, IN THE KINGDOM OF PERU.

“MINES of silver have been found in many parts of Peru, but none equal to those of Potosi, which were discovered and registered in the year 1545, fourteen years after the Spaniards entered that land. . . .

“The hill Potosi is in the form of a sugar loaf, rising out of a plain and is a league round. Its height is more than a quarter of a league. The summit of the hill is round and it is beautiful, because it was to become so famous throughout the world, as it now is. . . .

“Gonzalo Bernel said in the presence of Diego Centeno (that famous cavalier) and many other noble persons—

“‘The mines give promise of such wealth that, after they have been worked for a few years, iron will be more valuable than silver.’

“This prophecy I saw fulfilled in the year 1554-5. . . .

“Yet though the land is so rich in gold and silver and precious stones, as all the world knows, the natives of it are more poor and miserable than any others in the universe.”

Garcilasso de Vega.

“The miners work in continual darkness without knowledge of day or night. And forasmuch as those places are never visited with

the sun, there is not only a continual darkness, but also an extreme cold, with so gross an air contrary to the disposition of man, so as such as newly enter are sick as they at sea. The which happened to me in one of these mines, when I felt a panic at the heart and beating of the stomach. Those that labour therein use candles to light them, dividing their work in such sort as they that work in the day rest by the night, and so they change. The metal is commonly hard and therefore they break it with hammers, splitting and hewing it by force as if they were flints. After, they carry up the metal upon their shoulders by ladders of three branches, made of neats' leather, twisted like pieces of wood, which are crossed with staves of wood, so as by every one of these ladders they mount and descend together. They are 10 estados long apiece, and at the end of one begins another of the same length, every ladder beginning and ending at platforms of wood, where there are seats to rest them, like unto galleries, for that there are many of these ladders to mount by one at the end of another. A man carries ordinary the weight of two arrobas (50 lb.) of metal upon his shoulders, tied together in a cloth in manner of a skippe,¹ and so mount they three and three. He that goes before carries a candle tied to his thumb, for, as it is said, they have no light from heaven and so

¹ Box for holding ore.

they go up the ladder holding it with both their hands, to mount so great a height which is commonly above 150 estados,¹ a fearful thing and which breeds an amazement to think upon it, so great is the desire of silver, that for the gain thereof men endure many pains."

Father Acosta.

See Chapter II.

THE CITY OF LIMA IN PERU, BUILT BY PIZARRO IN 1531.

"THIS is the chiefest and largest town in Peru next to Cuzco, being very well built, some of the houses adorned with towers and terraces on them, the market place spacious and the streets wide. There are trenches of water running by most of the houses, very useful and pleasant, for they supply the houses and serve to water their gardens and orchards, which are many and delightful. It is now the residence of the Viceroy and the courts of justice are kept in it, and all the trade of the kingdom centring in it, there is always a great multitude of people and abundance of shops richly furnished. That year when I departed the kingdom, there were many inhabitants that had lands and Indians under them, some of them worth 150,000 ducats, others 80,000, others 60,000, some more, some

¹ 125 paces each.

less. In short, I left them all very wealthy, and ships often sail from the port of this city, each of them carrying 80,000 or a million pieces of eight.

“Above the city, to the eastward, is a great and high hill on which a cross is set up, and every way about there are abundance of plantations and farms where the Spanish breed cattle, have dove cotes, vineyards, and curious orchards full of the native fruit fig, pomegranate trees, etc., sugar canes, melons, roots and herbs brought out of Spain, all thriving to perfection.”

Written by Peter de Cieza, who spent seventeen years travelling in “the mighty kingdom of Peru.”

See Chapter XI.

SLAVES.

“FROM the time when the Spaniards first entered this region, which is 17 years ago, they never ceased to send whole ships laden with Indian captives to the islands of St. Martha, Hispaniola, Jamaica and St. John, having sold at the least a million men; neither do they forbear in the year 1542 that abominable practice; the royal council of the King taking no notice thereof.”

Written by La Casas, Bishop of Chiapa, in Peru, in “The Tears of the Indians.”

See Chapter II.

THE COURT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

"THE court of England, which necessarily is holden always where the prince lieth, is in these days one of the most renowned and magnificent courts that are to be found in Europe. For whether you regard the rich and infinite furniture of household order of officers, or the entertainment of such strangers as daily resort unto the same, you shall not find many equal thereunto, much less one excelling it in any manner of wise. I might here make a large discourse of such grave counsellors and noble personages as give their daily attendance upon the Queen's majesty there. . . .

"Truly it is a rare thing with us now to hear of a courtier which hath but his own language. And to say how many gentlewomen and ladies there are that besides sound knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues are thereto no less skilful in the Spanish, Italian and French or in some one of them, it resteth not in me. . . .

"Besides these things I could in like sort set down the ways and means whereby our ancient ladies of the court do shun and avoid idleness, some of them exercising their fingers with the needle, some in spinning silk, some in continual reading either of the Holy Scriptures, or histories of our own or foreign nations about us, some in writing volumes of their own, or translating of

other men's into our English and Latin tongue, whilst the youngest sort meantime apply their lutes and citherns and all kind of music, which they use only for recreation's sake when they have leisure, and are free from attendance upon the queen's majesty or such as they belong unto. How many of the eldest sort also are skilful in surgery and the distillation of waters. . . ."

*Written by William Harrison, Rector of
Radwinter, in Essex, 1577.*

See Chapter XIV.

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT.

"By that time we had brought the Islands of Açores south of us, yet we then keeping much to the north. We met with very foul weather and terrible seas breaking short and pyramid wise. . . .

"Howsoever it commeth to passe, men which all their life time had occupied the sea, never saw more outrageous seas. We had also upon our maine yard an apparition of a little fire by night, which seamen do call Castor and Pollux. But we had onely one, which they take an evil signe of more tempest; the same is usual in stormes. Monday the ninth of September, in the afternoon, the Frigat was neere cast away, oppressed by waves, yet at that time recovered: and giving forth signes of joy, the General

sitting abaft with a booke in his hand, cried unto us in the *Hinde* so oft as we did approach within hearing. We are as neere to heaven by sea as by land. Reiterating the same speech, well beseeming a souldier, resolute in Jesus Christ, as I can testifie he was.

"The same Monday night, about twelve of the clocke, or not long after, the Frigat being ahead of us in the *Golden Hinde*, suddenly her lights went out, whereof as it were in a moment, we lost the sight, and withall our watch cryed, the Generall was cast away, which was too true. For in that moment, the Frigat was devoured and swallowed up of the Sea. Yet still we looked out all that night and ever after, until wee arrived upon the coast of England. Omitting no small saile at sea, unto which we gave not the tokens betweene us agreed upon to have perfect knowledge of each other, if we should at any time be separated.

"In great torment of weather and perill of drowning it pleased God to send safe home the *Golden Hinde*, which arrived in Falmouth the 22 day of September, being Sunday, not without as great danger escaped in a flaw, comming from the southeast, with such thicke mist, that we could not discerne land, to put in right with the haven."

Written by Captain Edward Haies, sailing on board the "Hinde" on this expedition, 1583.

THE REVENGE.

"SIR RICHARD utterly refused to turn from the enemy, saying that he would rather choose to die than to dishonour himself, his country, and Her Majesty's ship, persuading his company that he would pass through the two squadrons in despite of them and enforce those of Seville to give him way. . . .

"The Spanish ships which attempted to board the *Revenge*, as they were wounded and beaten off, so always others came in their places, she having never less than two mighty galleons by her sides and aboard her. So that ere the morning from three of the clock the day before, there had fifteen several Armadas assailed her, and all so ill approved their entertainment, as they were by the break of day far more willing to hearken to a treaty than hastily to make any more assaults or entries. But as the day increased so our men decreased; and as the light grew more and more, by so much more grew our discomforts. For none appeared in sight but enemies, saving one small ship called the *Pilgrim*, commanded by Jacob Whiddon, who hovered all night to see the success; but in the morning, bearing with the *Revenge*, was hunted like a hare amongst many ravenous hounds, but escaped. . . .

"A few days after the fight was ended, and the English prisoners dispersed into the Spanish

and Indian ships, there arose so great a storm from the west and northwest, that all the fleet was dispersed, as well as the Indian fleet which were then come unto them as the rest of the Armada that attended their arrival, of which fourteen sail together with the *Revenge*, and in her 200 Spaniards, were cast away upon the Isle of St. Michael's. So it pleased them to honour the burial of that renowned ship the *Revenge*, not suffering her to perish alone for the great honour she achieved in her life time."

Sir Walter Raleigh.

See Chapter XIII.

THE PASSING OF MAGELLAN STRAIT.

"AFTER *Magellan*, a ship of Bishop Plasencia, Don Gutierrez Carvajal, passed the strait (whose mast they say is yet at Lima, at the entry of the palace), they went afterwards coasting along the south to discover the strait by the commandment of Don Garcia de Mendoza, then Governor of Chili, according to that which the Captain Ladrillero found it and passed it. I have read the discourse and report he made, where he saith, that he did not hazard himself to land in the strait, but having discovered the North Sea he returned back, for the roughness of the time, winter being now come, which

caused the waves coming from the north to grow great and swelling and the sea continually foaming with rage. In our time, Francis Drake, an Englishman, passed the strait. After him, Captain Garmiento passed it on the south side; and lastly, in the year 1587, other Englishmen passed it, by the instruction of Drake, which at this time run all long the coast of Peru."

*Written by Father Acosta, who had met Garmiento
on his way from Peru, in the West Indies.*

See Chapter XI.

PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR A JOURNEY BY SEA (1620).

"ALTHOUGH every man have ship-provisions allowed him for his five pound a man, which is salt beef, pork, salt fish, butter, cheese, pease, pottage, water-grewell, and such kind of victuals, with good biskets and six-shilling beere, yet will it be necessary to carry some comfortable refreshing of fresh victuall. As first, for such as have ability, some conserves, and good claret wine to burne at sea; or you may have it by some of yr. Vintners or Wine-coopers burned here, and put upon into vessels, which will keepe much better than other burnt wine, it is a very comfortable thing for the stomacke; or such as are sea-sicke: sallet-oyle like-wise. Prunes are good to be stewed; sugar for many things, white biskets, and eggs and bacon, rice, poultry and some weather sheepe to kill aboard

the ship; and fine flowre baked meates, will keep about a week or nine days at sea. Juyce of lemons well put up, is good either to prevent or cure the scurvy. Here it must not be forgotten to carry small skilletts or pipkins, and small frying pans, to dress their victuals in at sea. For bedding, so it be easie, and cleanly and warme, it is no matter how old or coarse it be for the use of the sea; and so likewise for apparell, the oldest cloathes be the fittest, with a long coarse coate, to keep better for the pitched ropes and planks. Whosoever shall put to sea in a stoute and well conditioned ship shall not need to feare, but he shall find good content at sea, as at land."

Written by William Wood, New England.

See Chapter XV.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

"HERE I cannot but stay and make a pause, and stand half amazed at these poor people's condition; and so I think will the reader too, when he well considers the same. For having passed through many troubles, both before and upon the voyage, as aforesaid, they had now no friends to welcome them, nor inns to entertain and refresh them, no houses, much less towns, to repair unto to seek for succour. It is recorded in Scripture as a mercy to the Apostle

and his shipwrecked company, that 'the barbarians showed them no small kindness' in refreshing them. But these savage barbarians, when they met with them were readier to fill their sides full of arrows, than otherwise. And for the season, it was winter; and they that know the winters of that country, know them to be sharp and violent and subject to violent storms, dangerous to travel to known places, much more to search out unknown coasts. Besides, what could they see but a hideous and desolate wilderness, full of wild beasts and wild men? and what multitudes there might be of them they knew not. . . .

"Summer being done, all things stand for them to look upon with a weather-beaten face; and the whole country being full of woods and thickets, represented a wild and salvage hue. If they looked behind them, there was the mighty ocean which they had passed, and was now as a main bar and gulf to separate them from all the civil parts of the world. . . .

"May not and ought not the children of these fathers rightly say: 'Our fathers were Englishmen, which came over this great ocean, and were ready to perish in this wilderness. But they cried unto the Lord, and he heard their voice, and looked on their adversity.' . . ."

*William Bradford, Governor of the Colony of
Plymouth.*

SUNDAY AT LITTLE GIDDING.

“FOR matter of early rising that day, it was like that of the week, commonly about five o'clock in winter and four in summer. The daughters and younger children risen, having given God thanks for that night's preservation, and making them decently and speedily ready, all things being fitted in their chambers for that intent; when ready, I say, they resort into a large great chamber fairly hung where in winter before that hour is a good warm fire made by a servant, whose constant office it was. There they always found Nicholas Ferrar ready to attend their coming. At this Sunday morning, as at others in the week-day, they repeated unto him such chapters and psalms as each were to give an account of without book. Then they retired themselves, and this day made their selves all more comely in their best attires, he persuading all sorts to be decent, neat, cleanly in their apparel, as a thing well-pleasing to God and man.

“About nine o'clock the bell rung to go to church; then all assembled first up into the great chamber; then, all come, there was a hymn sung and the organs played to it; which ended, each person said some sentence of scripture, such as they thought good, and so all went down to church in decent order two and two together, the three masters in gowns leading

the way and the young youths in black gowns following them. Nicholas Ferrar led his mother, his two brothers, John Ferrar and Mr. Collett, going before her (after the children), and then followed their sister Collet and her daughters, and so all the servants, two by two; each as they came into the church making low obeisance, taking their places, the masters in the chancel, and the boys kneeling upon the upper steps, which ascended up into the chancel from the church; the reading place and pulpit standing each opposite to the other, by two pillars, at the ascent into the chancel, the one on the right-hand, the other on the left, close to each side of the wall: old Mrs. Ferrar, and all her daughters going into an isle of the church, that joined on the north side, close at the back of the reading-place, where all the women sat always. Nicholas Ferrar being in his surplice and hood stepped up into the reading-place, and there said divine service, and responses were made by all present, and the reading psalms were done so. This performed, being returned home, those that had the office (which were the nieces and some others of the family) in summer-time went and sat in a gallery, in winter in a room where a good fire was. Then they called the psalm-children to them, to hear them repeat without book their psalms . . . (For which they were to have for each psalm a penny.)"

They then attended the morning service in the parish church.

"That done, each returned home; and in the same order they went, came back to the house, where they found long narrow trestles, as to be removed from place and room, as the season of the year was: and the children all standing ready, old Mrs. Ferrar with her daughters and others came in, servants brought in the baked pudding and other meat, the old gentlewoman setting the first dish upon the table. Grace said, the children orderly and with silence stand to the table, for sit they did not." The family were served separately.

"Dinner ended, all had liberty to repair where they pleased, some to walk in the garden, orchard, etc., or some to their closets and privacy. About two o'clock the bell rung, so all came together and went up to Steeple Gidding church to a sermon there, and when come home, they went all into the great chamber, and said all those psalms that day at one time, which they said at the other days of the week at the set hours and time. This done they again departed, everyone where they pleased. At supper time, which was commonly in summer about five and winter six, the bell rung, they all came again into the great parlour, and the organ began to play and they to sing all the while the meat was bringing to be set on the table. Which done, grace was said and

all sat down, and a while after one read a chapter, and then another, that had first supped, went to the desk and read a story out of the Book of Martyrs. Supper done, grace said, in summer all again where they pleased, walking abroad, and in winter warmed themselves, if they pleased, a great fire being made in the room to heat it all over, and those that would, had candles and went away ; and Nicholas Ferrar, his mother, and the elder people found some good discourse or other to pass the time with."

At eight o'clock there were prayers in the great hall and after that, all retired to their own chambers.

"But we ought not to forget here to make known Nicholas Ferrar's special care, that all in the family, high and low, children and servants, should have no occasion to be absent from church, and as much freedom that day from bodily employment as might be. He so ordered, that what was for dinner should be all performed with the least and speediest loss of time as might be ; that was by causing ovens to be heated, and all the dinner to be set into them before church time ; and so all the servants were ready to go to church, not any left at home. And for supper, church ended in the evening, then the spits were laid down for meat to be roasted at the fire."

Written by John Ferrar.

See Chapter XVI.

THE EARL OF STRAFFORD'S
DEATH.

"I NEVER met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs than in the business of that unfortunate Earl; when between my own unsatisfiedness in conscience and a necessity (as some told me) of satisfying the importunities of some people; I was persuaded by those that I think wished me well to choose rather what was safe than what seemed just; preferring the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward exactness of conscience before God. And, indeed, I am so far from excusing or denying that compliance on my part to his destruction, whom in my judgment I thought not by any clear law guilty of death: that I never bare any touch of conscience with greater regret: which as a sign of my repentance, I have often with sorrow confessed both to God and men, as an act of so sinful frailty, that it discovered more a fear of man than of God . . . Not that I resolved to have employed him in my affairs, against the advice of my Parliament, but I would not have had any hand in his death, of whose guiltlessness I was better assured than any man living could be."

*From the Eikon Basilike or King's Book, said
to have been written by Charles I.*

Colonel Hammond, Governor of Carisbrooke Castle, wrote—

“Part of that book, if not the whole was writ when he was my prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, where I am sure he had nothing but a Bible, pen, ink and paper; and going to call him out of his closet to dinner, which I always did, I found him still a-writing, and staying behind to see what he writ, the paper being still wet with ink, I read at several times most of that book.”

See Chapter XIX.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS.

“God hath made the King in every realm judge over all, and over him is there no judge. He that judgeth the King judgeth God. He that layeth hands on the King layeth hands on God, and he that resisteth the King resisteth God and disdaineth God’s law and ordinance. If the subjects sin, they must be brought to the King’s judgment. If the King sin, he must be reserved unto the judgment, wrath and vengeance of God. And as it is to resist the King, so is it to resist his officer which is set or sent to execute the King’s commandment.”

William Tyndale in “The Obedience of a Christian Man,” written in 1528.

See Chapter XVIII.

**A TRUE RELATION OF THE KING'S
SPEECH TO THE LADY ELIZABETH
AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER THE
DAY BEFORE HIS DEATH.**

Monday, 29th January, 1648.

“His children being come to meet him, he first gave his blessing to the Lady Elizabeth, and bade her remember to tell her brother James, whenever she should see him, that it was his father's last desire that he should no more look upon Charles as his eldest brother only, but be obedient unto him as Sovereign; and that they should love one another and forgive their father's enemies. Then said the King to her :

“‘Sweetheart, you'll forget this.’

“‘No,’ said she, ‘I shall never forget it while I live,’ and pouring forth abundance of tears, promised him to write down the particulars. Then the King, taking the Duke of Gloucester upon his knee, said :

“‘Sweetheart, now they will cut off thy father's head (upon which words the children looked very steadfastly upon him). Mark, child, what I say. They will cut off my head and, perhaps, make thee a King. But mark what I say, you must not be a King, so long as your brother Charles and James do live, for they will cut off your brothers' heads when they

can catch them, and cut off thy head too at last, and therefore I charge you, do not be made a King by them.' At which, the child, sighing, said :

"‘I will be torn in pieces first,’ the which falling so unexpectedly from one so young, it made the King rejoice exceedingly.”

See Chapter XIX.

THE MARQUESS OF WORCESTER'S WATER-COMMANDING ENGINE.

"ONE of the most curious things I wished to see in England was a hydraulic machine, which the Marquis of Worcester had invented and of which he has made an experiment. I went expressly to Vauxhall, the other side of the Thames, a little below Lambeth, which is the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in sight of London. The machine will raise to the height of 40 ft. by the strength of one man, and in the space of one minute of time, four large buckets of water, and that by a pipe or tube of eight inches. But what will be the most powerful help to the wants of the public is the work which is performed by another ingeniously constructed machine, which can be raised on a wooden tower, on the top of Somerset House, which supplies that part of the town with water, but with some difficulty and a smaller

quantity than would be desired. It is somewhat like the Samaritane water work on the Pont Neuf; and on the raising pump they have added an impulsion, which increases the force; but for what we obtain by the power of the Seine they employ one or two horses, which incessantly turn the machine, as the tide of the river changes its course twice a day, and the springs or wheels which are used for the ebbing tide would not do for the flow."

Written by Mons. Sorbière, 1663.

See Chapter XXVI.

THE FIRE OF LONDON.

"SOME of our maids sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast to-day, Jane called us up about three in the morning to tell us of a great fire they saw in the city. So I rose and slipped on my nightgown and went to the window. . . . I thought it far enough off, and so went to bed again and to sleep. About seven rose again to dress myself, and then looked out at the window, and saw the fire not so much as it was and farther off. So to my closet to set things to rights after yesterday's cleaning. By and by Jane comes and tells me she hears that above three hundred houses have been burned down to-night by the fire we saw, and that it is now burning down all Fish St, by London Bridge. . . .

“ So down with my heart full of trouble to the Lieutenant of the Tower, who tells me that it began this morning in the King’s baker’s house in Pudding Lane, and that it had burned down St. Magnus Church and most part of Fish St. already. So I down to the waterside and then got a boat and through the bridge and there saw a lamentable fire. As far as the Old Swan already burned that way and the fire running farther, that in a very little time it got as far as the Steelyard, while I was there. Everybody endeavouring to remove their goods and flinging them into the river or bringing them in lighters that lay off ; poor people staying in their houses as long as till the very fire touched them, and then running into boats and clambering from one pair of stairs, by the waterside, to another. And among other things, the poor pigeons, I perceive, were loath to leave their houses, but hovered about the windows and balconies till they burned their wings and fell down.

“ Having stayed and in an hour’s time seen the fire rage every way ; and nobody to my sight endeavouring to quench it but to remove their goods and leave all to the fire ; and having seen it get as far as the Steelyard, and the wind mighty high and driving it into the city, and everything, after so long a drought, proving combustible, even the stones of the churches.”

From the Diary of Samuel Pepys.

See Chapter XXIV.

LONDON IN THE DAYS OF CHARLES II.

"MANY parts of London that are now busy centres of trade were then open fields. He who rambled to what is now the gayest and most crowded part of Regent St., found himself in a solitude and was sometimes so fortunate as to have a shot at a wood-cock.

"On the north, the Oxford road ran between hedges. Three or four hundred yards to the south were the garden walls of a few great houses, which were considered as quite out of town. On the west was a meadow renowned for a spring from which, long afterwards, Conduit street was named. . . .

"In Covent Garden a filthy and noisy market was held close to the dwellings of the great. Fruit women screamed, carters fought, cabbage stalks and rotten apples accumulated in heaps at the threshold of the Countess of Berkshire and Bishop of Durham."

Macaulay: "History of England."

See Chapter XXIV.

TRAVELLING IN THE DAYS OF CHARLES II.

"THORESBY, who was in the habit of travelling between Leeds and the capital, has recorded in his Diary such a series of perils and disasters as might suffice for a journey to the Frozen

Ocean or to the Desert of Sahara. On one occasion he learned that the floods were out between Ware and London, that passengers had to swim for their lives and that a higgler had perished in the attempt to cross. In consequence of these tidings he turned out of the high road, and was conducted across some meadows where it was necessary for him to ride to the saddle skirts in water. In the course of another journey, he narrowly escaped being swept away by an inundation of the Trent. He was afterwards detained at Stamford four days on account of the state of the roads, and then ventured to proceed only because fourteen members of the House of Commons, who were going up in a body to Parliament with guides and numerous attendants, took him into their company.

“On the roads of Derbyshire travellers were in constant fear for their necks, and were frequently compelled to alight and lead their beasts. The great route through Wales to Holyhead was in such a state that, in 1685, a viceroy, going to Ireland, was five hours in travelling fourteen miles from Saint Asaph to Conway. . . . In general, carriages were taken to pieces at Conway, and borne on the shoulders of stout Welsh peasants to the Menai Straits.”

Macaulay.

WILLIAM III AND MARY.

O WHAT'S the rhyme to porringer ?
 Ken ye the rhyme to porringer ?
 King James the seventh had ae dochter,
 And he gae her to an Oranger.

Ken ye how he requited him ?
 Ken ye how he requited him ?
 The lad has into England come
 And ta'en the crown in spite o' him.

The dog, he sanna keep it lang,
 To flog we'll make him fain again,
 We'll hing him hie upon a tree,
 And James shall hae his ain again.

Written in 1689.

See Chapter XXVIII.

THE VICAR OF BRAY.

IN good King Charles's golden days,
 When loyalty no harm meant,
 A zealous High-Churchman was I,
 And so I got preferment.
 To teach my flock I never miss'd
 That Kings are by God appointed ;
 And lost are those that dare resist
 Or touch the Lord's anointed.

And this is the law that I'll maintain,
 Until my dying day, sir :
 That whatsoever King shall reign,
 I'll be the Vicar of Bray, sir.

When George in pudding-time came o'er,
 And moderate men looked big, sir,
 My principles I changed once more,
 And so became a Whig, sir.
 And thus preferment I procured
 From our new faith's defender ;
 And almost every day abjured
 The Pope and the Pretender.

And this is the law that I'll maintain,
 Etc., etc.

Th' illustrious house of Hanover
 And Protestant succession,
 To them I do allegiance swear,
 While they can hold possession,
 For in my faith and loyalty
 I never more will falter,
 And George my lawful King shall be,
 Until the times do alter.

And this is the law that I'll maintain,
 Etc., etc.

Written about the year 1720.

THE YOUNG PRETENDER.

'Twas on a Monday morning,
Right early in the year,
When Charlie came to our town,
The young Chevalier.

Oh, Charlie is my darling,
My darling, my darling,
Oh, Charlie is my darling,
The young Chevalier.

As he came marching up the street,
The pipes play'd loud and clear,
And a' the folk came running out
To meet the Chevalier.

Oh, Charlie is my darling,
Etc., etc.

Wi' Hieland bonnets on their heads,
And claymores bright and clear,
They came to fight for Scotland's right,
And the young Chevalier.

Oh, Charlie is my darling,
Etc., etc.

They left their bonnie Hieland hills,
Their wives and bairnies dear,
To draw the sword for Scotland's lord,
The young Chevalier.

Oh, Charlie is my darling,
Etc., etc.

Oh, there were mony beating hearts,
And mony a hope and fear,
And mony were the prayers put up
For the young Chevalier.

Oh, Charlie is my darling,
Etc., etc.

Old Song, 1745.

See Chapter XXXII.

SLAVES ON THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA (1757).

“IN the year 1745, 112,000 negroes were given in upon a poll tax, to which it may be allowed that 8,000 are increased, for the increase from 1740-5 was upwards of 13,000, so that the number of negroes may now be computed 120,000; it may be also allowed that 100,000 of them are employed in the planting business, and the other 20,000 as trade, house negroes, sailors, wherry-men and fishermen.”

St. Jago de la Vega.

See Chapter XXXIII.

PRICES FOR SKINS IN HUDSON BAY.

“FOR one gun, one with another, 10 good skins, that is, winter beaver; 12 skins for the biggest sort, 10 for the mean and 8 for the smallest. Powder, a beaver for half a pound. A beaver

for 4 lb. of shot. A beaver for a great and little hatchet. A beaver for six great knives or 8 jack knives. Beads, a beaver for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Six beavers for one good laced coat. Five beavers for one red plain coat. Coats for women, laced, two yards, six beavers. Coats for women, plain, five beavers. Tobacco, a beaver for 1 lb. Powder-horns, a beaver for a large one and two small ones. Kettles, a beaver for one lb. of kettle. Looking-glasses and combs for two skins."

See Chapter XXXIII.

WORK AT THE FORTS IN HUDSON BAY.

"THE ship arrives generally about the latter end of August, sometimes later, this depends on the passage through Hudson's Straits, which in some years is sadly blocked up with ice; the ship anchors in the mouth of the river, about 5 miles below the factory. The whole attention of all hands is turned to unloading and re-loading of the ship; the time of doing which depends on the weather, and takes from 10 to 15 days. The ship having sailed for London, this may be called the beginning of our year. The regular occupation of the factory now commences; eight or ten of the best shots among us, among which are sure to be the clerks, with the few Indians that may be near,

are sent off to the marshes to shoot geese, ducks, cranes, etc., for the present supply of the factory and to be salted for the winter. Axes are put in order, boats got ready with provisions and about 20 men sent up the river to the nearest forest to cut down pine trees, branch them, lop off the heads and carry them on their shoulders to the great wood pile near the river bank ; the trees are so small that a man generally carries two or three to the wood pile. When the quantity required for fuel is thus cut and piled, the wood is taken by a large sledge drawn by the men to a bag of the river, where rafts can be made and floated to the factory, which is completed in April but not floated to the factory till June or July."

See Chapter XXXIII.

David Thompson, Clerk.

LETTER TO THE LONDON CHRONICLE.

January 2nd, 1761.

Sir,

Of all the seats of woe on this side hell few, I suppose, exceed or even equal Newgate. If any region of horror could exceed it a few years ago, Newgate in Bristol did ; so great was the filth, the stench, the misery and wickedness, which shocked all who had a spark of humanity left.

How was I surprised then, when I was there a few weeks ago !

1. Every part of it, above stairs and below, even the pit, wherein the felons are confined at night, is as clean and sweet as a gentleman's house ; it being now a rule that every prisoner wash and clean his apartment thoroughly twice a week.

2. Here is no fighting or bawling. If any thinks himself ill-used, the cause is immediately referred to the keeper, who hears the contending parties face to face and decides the affair at once.

3. The usual grounds of quarrelling are removed, for it is very rarely that anyone cheats or wrongs another, as being sure, if anything of this kind is discovered, to be committed to a closer confinement.

4. Here is no drunkenness suffered, however advantageous it might be to the keeper, as well as to the tapster.

5. All possible care is taken to prevent idleness ; those who are willing to work at their callings are provided with tools and materials, partly by the keeper, who gives them credit at a very moderate profit, partly by the alms occasionally given, which are divided with the utmost prudence and impartiality. Accordingly, at this time, among others, a shoemaker, a tailor, a brazier and a coachmaker are working at their several trades.

6. Only on the Lord's Day they neither work

nor play, but dress themselves as clean as they can to attend the public service in the chapel, at which every person under the roof is present. None is excused, unless sick, in which case he is provided, gratis, both with advice and medicine. And in order to assist them in things of the greatest concern (besides a sermon every Sunday and Thursday), they have a large Bible chained on one side of the chapel, which any of the prisoners may read.

By the blessing of God on these regulations the prison now has a new face ; nothing offends either the eye or the ear, and the whole has the appearance of a quiet, serious family.

And does not the keeper of Newgate deserve to be remembered full as well as the man of Ross ? May the Lord remember him in that day ! Meantime, will no one follow his example ?

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN WESLEY.

See Chapter XXXVI.

THE RULES OF WESLEY'S SOCIETY.

May 1st, 1738.

"THIS evening our little Society began, which afterwards met in Fetter Lane. Our fundamental rules were as follows—

"In obedience to the command of God, by

S. James, and by the advice of Peter Böhler, it is agreed by us,

"1. That we will meet together once a week to confess our faults one to another, and pray one for another, that we may be healed.

"2. That the persons so meeting be divided into several bands, or little companies, none of them consisting of fewer than five or more than ten persons.

"3. That everyone in order to speak as freely, plainly, and concisely as he can, the real state of his heart, with his several temptations and deliverances, since the last time of meeting.

"4. That all the bands have a conference at 8 every Wednesday evening, begun and ended with singing and prayer.

"5. That anyone who desires to be admitted into the Society be asked, What are your reasons for desiring this? Will you be entirely open, using no kind of reserve? Have you any objection to any of our orders? (which may then be read).

"6. That when any new member is proposed, everyone present speak clearly and freely whatever objection he has to him.

"7. That those against whom no reasonable objection appears to be, in order for their trial, formed into one or more distinct bands, and some person agreed on to assist them."

From the Diary of John Wesley.

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THE CIVIL WAR, 1642-5.

1642. Battle of Edgehill.

1643. Battle of Chalgrove Field.

1643. Battle of Adwalton Moor.

1643. Siege of Gloucester.

1643. First Battle of Newbury.

1644. Battle of Marston Moor.

1644. Second Battle of Newbury.

1645. Battle of Naseby.

1649. Siege of Drogheda.

1650. Battle of Dunbar.

1651. Battle of Worcester.

TRADE WARS.

1651-54. First war with the Dutch.

1665-67. Second war with the Dutch.

1672-74. Third war with the Dutch.

DATE LISTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. 227

TRADE WARS—(*continued*).

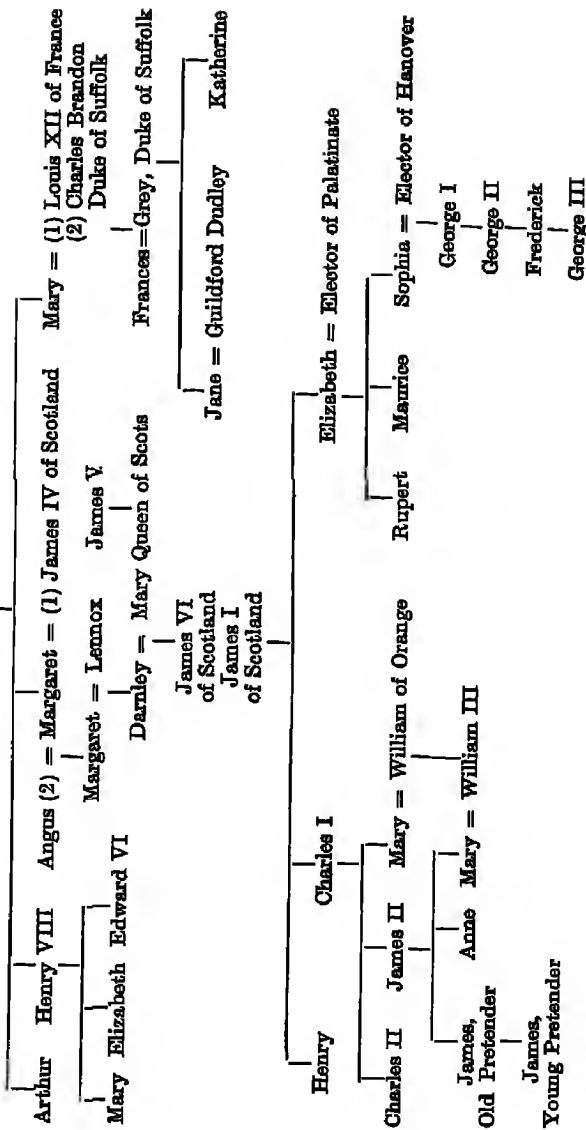
- 1689-97. War with France.
- 1702⁶-13. War with France. (Spanish Succession.)
- 1740-48. War with France. (Austrian Succession.)
- 1756-63. War with France. (Seven Years War.)

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1778-83.

- 1775. Battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill.
- 1777. Surrender of English troops at Saratoga.
- 1781. Surrender of English troops at Brandywine River.
- 1783. Treaty of Versailles.

THE ROYAL LINE

HENRY VII = ELIZABETH OF YORK



DATE CHART

1400	Important Events in England	Important Events Abroad
	<p>1422. HENRY VI.</p> <p>1461. EDWARD IV.</p> <p>1476. Caxton's Printing Press at Westminster.</p> <p>1483. RICHARD III.</p> <p>1485. HENRY VII.</p>	<p>1450. Gutenberg Press opened at Mayence.</p> <p>1452. Leonardo da Vinci born.</p> <p>1453. Fall of Constantinople.</p> <p>1466. Erasmus born.</p> <p>1483. Luther born.</p> <p>1492. Columbus discovered West Indies.</p>
		<p>1498. Discovery of Sea Route to India by Vasco da Gama.</p>

DATE CHART—(continued)

1500	Important Events in England	Important Events Abroad
1509. HENRY VIII.		1503. James IV of Scotland married Margaret of England.
1515. Wolsey becomes Cardinal and Chancellor.		1513. Battle of Flodden.
		1519. Luther defied the Pope.
		1520. Cortés sailed for Mexico.
		1520. Magellan sailed round Cape Horn.
		1521. Field of Cloth of Gold.
		1521. Luther before the Diet at Worms.
		1532. Pizarro arrived at Peru.
		1542. James V of Scotland died.
		1565. Mary Queen of Scots married Lord Darnley.
		1585. Raleigh's First Colony in Virginia.

DATE CHART—(continued)

1600	Important Events in England	Important Events Abroad
	1600. East India Company founded.	
	1603. JAMES I of England.	
	1605. Discovery of Gunpowder Plot.	
	1625. CHARLES I.	
	1628. Petition of Right.	
	John Bunyan born.	
	1642. Civil War began.	
	1649. Charles I executed.	
	1653. CROMWELL, Lord Protector.	
	1660. CHARLES II.	
	1670. Charter to Hudson Bay Company.	
	1676. Christopher Wren began to build St. Paul's.	
	1685. JAMES II.	
	1689. WILLIAM and MARY.	1689. War of English Succession.
	1694. Bank of England founded.	1697. Treaty of Ryswick.

DATE CHART—(continued)

Important Events in England	Important Events Abroad
<p>1702. ANNE. 1703. John Wesley born. 1707. Union of England and Scotland. 1714. GEORGE I. 1715. Rising of '15. 1727. GEORGE II. 1745. Rising of '45.</p>	<p>1702. War of Spanish Succession. 1713. Treaty of Utrecht. 1742. War of Austrian Succession.</p>
1760. GEORGE III.	<p>1748. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. 1756. Seven Years War began. Black Hole of Calcutta. 1757. Battle of Plassey. 1759. Capture of Quebec by Wolfe. 1775. War of American Independence. 1776. American Declaration of Independence.</p>
1783. Loss of American colonies.	<p>1783. Treaty of Versailles. 1789. French Revolution. 1793. Execution of Louis XVI.</p>

